Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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For the Saturday Evening Post.

hearing a young lady say, that the loves of
o and Juliet, in the aggregate, were pure fiction;
here were no Romeo lovers.

ver exist! think'st thou the poet's brain,
ld weave, when most creative, such a chain
beautiful imaginings as those,
ona's hopeless lover's fates disclose?
ver exist! On earth there never was
e so devoted, say'st thou? 'Tis because,
anguish archer knows whilst thou art free,
game a hundred votaries for thee.
but for thee, had never own'd his power,
laugh'd a Venus' fav'rite, till this hour.
in thy service consideration,
grants thee for a time emancipation;
e still to implicate. In this same sense,
gue's allow'd to turn state's evidence.

ieve that Romeo's love is still felt here,
'tis not shewn, 'tis your fault, O ye fair!
quettish are ye, hard to be defin'd,
not proverbial that a woman's mind
more inconstant than the fickle wind?
give encouragement to those who ne'er,
th your sweet heart's affections ye will share.
ith all love's wiles and witchery ye lure,
our yet unconscious victim, till too sure,
rankles 'neath the arrow's careless smart,
en smiling, leave him to a broken heart.
t what of that? 'Twould ill become the fair,
or sear'd affections blighted hopes to care.
o not those wither'd hearts like some fair tree,
lasted by lightning to sterility,
and like some monumental trophy forth,
o grace your triumphs and proclaim your worth.

hat though thy lover's hopes have in the spring
love and life, e'en in the blossoming,
een trampled on and crush'd, what tho' his cheek
ectic and wan —— his hollow voice bespeak.
orrosive grief and premature decay,
itiless, hopeless, withering away.
eking when life is sweetest, in its bloom
o lock his sorrows in the silent tomb,
ursue your course proud beauty, blandly smile,
emorseless, heartless, pitiless the while.
ith all your blandishments his heart to snare,
each him to hope, and leave him to despair.
hen make his sorrows wittily a jest,
nd plant your trophy in his bleeding breast.
ursue your course triumphantly and gain,
Heed not, how dearly, so 'tis done—a name.

It is for this that forms so sweetly bright,
Irradiate this dull earth with heavenly light.
O! that your natures ye should so pervert,
O! that such loveliness should want a heart.
Complain not then of us, till you can say,
A Juliet's love doth in my bosom play.
All flirting, coquetry, deceit disdain,
These evils but revert to you again.
Stand in that native purity and truth,
Which nature stamp'd you, when she bro't ye forth.
Then shall our tongues be loos'd from the constraint,
That now doth weigh them down, and we shall paint
Our passions in such glowing colours, you
Shall never doubt, but we're as Romeo true,
And with each rapture our dear love shall tell
That Romeo himself, you'll own could ne'er excel.

F. W.

From the Portland Advertiser.

Brooks' Letters.

No. LXVII.

Ancona, October 7, 1835.

But up up, I must be off. But what a lazy truant I am ...

...

though this was once a colonnade of palaces and temples that led to Rome! Sleep was out of the question. All I could think of was Rome. I magnified the horrors around me, as we rode slowly over the land which Madame De Stael so beautifully describes as a land fatigued with glory. By the first light of morning, we were at the walls of Rome, entering the *Porta del Popolo*, a place so far from answering to my preconceived ideas of *ruined* Rome, that I found it to be one of the most beautiful places I had ever seen. Our passports were taken from us. Our course was then up the Corso to the Dogana, or custom house, which is in part the ruins of an ancient temple.

The emotions of a traveller when entering a city which in the new world, has ever been among his earliest dreams, where topography was taught him even with the geography of his own land, are not such as can be well described, or if described, to be shared by others. It is one of those eras in a man's life which he never forgets, and the impressions go with him to his death. I was disappointed in every thing that I saw at first, as in every man whose anticipations are linked with the poetic Rome of the Past, and not the half dead and half living Rome of the Present. I have as yet just seen enough to know that in the years only of study too, can this august city be visited. What a paltry account I shall give you then in my hurried marches of some twenty or thirty days!

A PERSIAN STORY.

In Sir John Malcom's most agreeable and instructive "Sketches of Persia" we meet the following highly amusing story, which, Sir John says, was related to him by his friend Hajee Hoosein, at a dreary spot in Persia, named the Valley of the Angel of Death.

The Hajee informed his companion, that this was one of the most favourite terrestrial abodes of Azrael, (the Angel of Death,) and that here he was surrounded by Ghools, who are a species of monsters that feed on the carcasses of all the beings which he deprives of life. "The Ghooles," he added, "are of a hideous form, but they can assume any shape they please, in order to lure men to their destruction: they can alter their voices for the same laudable purpose." "The frightful screams and yells," said the Hajee, "which are often heard amid these dreaded ravines, are changed for the softest and most melodious notes: unwary travellers, deluded, by the appearance of friends, or captivated by the forms and charmed by the music of these demons, are allured from their path, and, after feasting for a few hours on every luxury, are consigned to destruction."

In conclusion, said the Hajee, "These creatures are the very lowest of the super-natural world; and besides being timid, are extremely stupid, and consequently often imposed upon by artful men. I will re...

...

Central Nave of St. Peter's—Rome.

... prehensible only on the spot!"

Standing on the pavement of the church, immediately beneath this vast concave, and gazing upwards, through a wide uninterrupted void to the height of four hundred and twelve feet, the effect is almost overpowering; there man shrinks, as it were, into nothingness beneath the wondrous works of man! Architecture can boast of nothing so sublimely impressive as this!

The concave surface of the cupola is divided into compartments, is enriched with majestic figures of saints in mosaic and other grand works of art, and is brilliantly lighted from above and below. In the centre of the cross, where the sea of light pours down from the dome, and ten or twelve feet beneath the pavement of the present church, is the tomb of St. ...

THE WYANDOT'S STORY.

BY C. F. HOFFMAN.

"The mouth of the white man," began the Wyandot, "speaks loud words; the tongue of Chargha shall only utter truth. The Great Spirit, who looks into the bottom of the hearts of men, shall witness that Chargha does not add one to the number of his wrongs. Forty summers have now passed, since Wintebeh was head man among the Wyandots; he was a great chief—wise at the council fire—terrible in battle; yet was Wintebeh mild and gentle to his friends,—and in his wigwam, peace ever dwelt.—Thebeti, the young Swan, was the fairest among the daughters of the Iroquois; and when, after she had borne him three sons, a daughter was added, the chief of the Wyandots could ask nothing more from the Great Spirit—he was happy.

They lived on the borders of The Beautiful River; the woods gave bear, and deer, to the rifle of Wintebeh, and the maize grew tall, and fresh, under the care of Thebeti. The Wyandots had buried the hatchet, and exchanged the wampum of peace, with the Miamis. The Delawares had made themselves women, had taken the hoe and laid down the rifle. Then a messenger came from the great father, the Sagernash king. The Chemocomauns had risen against their father, and he wished his red children to join with his warrior, and bring the young ones to reason.

The Wyandots opened their ears to the words of their great father; they dug up the hatchet, and it was soon made red with the blood of the Longknives. Many scalps were taken to the warriors of our great father on the lakes, and blankets, and medals, and powder, were plenty in the wigwams of the Wyandots. At last came some, who would have filled the ears of Wintebeh with tales that his great father, the king, had buried the hatchet, and made peace with the Long-knives—but the chief shut his ears to such tales.

...

For the Saturday Evening Post.

TO MISS ——.

Fare thee well, perhaps forever,
Painful—bitter, though it be—
Oh that I, the ties could sever,
Binding still my soul to thee.

I have striven to forget thee,
From thy presence wished to go—
But whene'er my eyes have met thee,
I have loved thee still the more—

Canst thou, wilt thou, not forgive me?
Oh! forgive, forget the past—
And if thou canst never love me,
Grant thy friendship to the last—

If 'tis criminal to adore thee,
Guilt, pure love for thee to feel—
Deep in crime, I stand before thee,
For I love thee far too well—

True, too rash were the advances,
Ardent love did make to thee—
But thy matchless smiles and glances,
Won my heart, and ruined me—

Fare thee well, earth's brightest treasure,
Happy be thy lot below,
May thy bosom thrill with pleasure,
Mine can ne'er expect to know.

J.

JULY 2, 1836.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

R. S. Lavery's valuable communication, will appear next week.

S. and Ernestine, are under consideration.

T.'s Scripture Anthology, will shortly appear.

Stoms; E. W. S. and Pigwiggin, are inadmissable.

"Temperance is a wolf in sheep's clothing. Beware!

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard, Breckenridge and Hughes's Discussion—The Devoted, by the authoress of the Disinherited—and Adventures of a Gentleman in Search of a Horse—with cuts. We shall notice them next week.

Open Convents.—*By Theodore Dwight—published by Van Nostrand & Dwight, 146 Nassau street, N. York.* This book is composed of extracts from "Six Months in a Convent," by Mrs. Reed; Maria Monk's "Awful Disclosures," and Cardinal Ricci's "Secrets of Female Convents Disclosed"—with deductions therefrom intended to impress upon protestants, the absurdity and danger of submitting their children to the guidance of catholic teachers, inasmuch as nunneries and popish seminaries are dangerous to the morals and degrading to the character of a republican community. We wish the author had abstained from making extracts from such a work as that of Maria Monk. He is to say the least unwise in this, the testimony of Maria Monk will give very little credence, and only weaken the position he has taken, which is a good one, for surely a greater absurdity cannot possibly exist than for protestant parents to send their children to catholic seminaries, where if they are not enticed into the Roman belief by those who are most anxious for proselytes, or their young minds blinded and led astray by the imposing ceremonies of catholicism—they will at least be debarred from that instruction and observance of their faith, which it is the duty of every parent to impress upon the mind of his or her offspring—"Train up a child in the way he should go," saith the scripture.

Surgery Illustrated.—*By A. Lidney Doane, A. M., M. D.* compiled from the works of Cutler, Sind Velpeau, and Blasius with 52 plates. Published by Harper & Brothers, of New York, and sold by Perkins, of Chesnut street.

This work we should conceive will be a most valuable addition to the library of every surgeon throughout the states. It treats upon bandages, fractures of the extremities and surgical operations which are all illustrated by finely executed engravings. The author has compiled from most valuable sources,—in his preface he says

"In this work we make no pretensions to originality, thinking that the profession will be benefitted more by a compilation of facts than by an original book of theory. Our aim has been to be useful. It is for medical men to determine whether we are or are not successful."

We have received from Messrs. Harper & Brothers of New York, a beautiful work in one volume entitled Frank, by Maria Edgeworth. Now what more gentle reader would you have us say? Nothing! for the name of Maria Edgeworth speaks more to you than the highest eulogy could from our pen. "What's in a name" forsooth does Shakespeare say? It is evident he was never a publisher or he would have known better, you want nothing further from us than kind reader, than the necessary information that the book is to be purchased of Mr. Perkins, of Chesnut street, but we do not mean to take leave of you without first telling you that the volume contains two beautiful line engravings by A. Dick, from drawings by W. Page.

The Mourners' Book.—*By a lady.—Published by W. Marshall & Co.* The taste and discrimination for which women have ever been remarkable, is evinced in the sweet little book before us. It is a collection of gems from the most admired of authors. Flowers whose perfume has out-lived in some instances the hearts which engendered them, and in others still lend a grace to those from whence they sprang with the sweet odour are culled without one noxious weed to blur the bright coronal—When we mention amongst a whole host of talented writers, such names as Mrs. Hemans, one who by precept and practice has done more to aid the cause of religion than many a professed teacher of the word; Mrs. Hannah More; Mrs. Sigourney; Miss Landon; Miss Baillie and Mary Howitt—Dr. Blair; Professor Wilson; Montgomery; Alaric A. Watts; Baxter; Archbishop Leighton; Addison and William Penn, we are sure that we have said enough to recommend it to every family who can obtain it.

The Earth:—Its physical condition and most remarkable phenomena, by W. Mullinger Higgins, fellow of the geological society and lecturer on natural philosophy at Guy's hospital, copiously embellished with fine cuts, published by Messrs. Harper & Brother, New York, and sold by W. Perkins Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the above most interesting work from Messrs. Harper & Brothers. We are much delighted with it, having rarely seen so much useful information compressed in so small a form. It is a *multum in parvo* that would repay the purchaser were the price double what it is. Highly delighted as we have been with this pithy record of the earth's phenomena, which we fearlessly state is not to be found in any other work of its size whatever, we confess that we are doubly pleased with it from the beautiful reflections with which it is interspersed, by one who looks from "Nature up to Nature's God."

ECHOES.

There is one other subject of inquiry connected with the atmosphere as a conductor of sound that seems worthy of notice in this place; and that is, the circumstance under which echoes are produced. An echo is produced whenever sound meets with an obstacle of sufficient regularity to reflect it. The laws by which the reflection of sound is governed are the same as those that influence light under the same circumstances; if it be obstructed by a plane surface, the direction will be changed, but the paths will be parallel; if by a concave, it will converge; if by a convex, it will diverge. A wall, or the side and ceiling of a room or public building, may occasion echoes; but as sound travels with a great velocity, and as it takes no perceptible time in moving from one part of a room to another, the echo is so blended with the original sound that the two appear as one. In large buildings, however, this may not be the case, and then the echo frequently becomes a serious inconvenience. We may notice one or two of the most remarkable instances in nature and in art.

On the banks of the Rhine, near Lurley, there is an echo that repeats the sound several times, and has been frequently described by travellers.

In the whispering-gallery of St. Paul's Church, London, the faintest whisper is conveyed from one side of the dome to the other. The tick of a watch may be heard from one end to the other of the Abbey of St. Albans; and in Woodstock Park, there is an echo that repeats seventeen syllables by day, and twenty by night. In the Cathedral of Girgenti, in Sicily, there is an echo by which a sound is conveyed from the great western door to the cornice behind the altar. The confessional happened to be placed at the former, and some over-curious persons resorted to the latter for news, till by some mishap a listener once heard more than was convenient, by which the secret became known, and the confessional was consequently removed. At the sepulchre of Metella, the wife of Crassus, there was an echo that repeated five times. We are informed by Barthius, in his notes on Statius's "Thebais," that on the banks of the Naha, between Coblentz and Bingen, an echo repeated the words of a man seventeen times; and although the repetition is, in most echoes, heard after the word or note of the person who speaks or sings, in this instance the repetitions follow the original sound so rapidly and clearly, with such varieties, that the voice seems to be lost in the multitude of mimicry.

In times when men were less interested in the investigation of the causes of the phenomena they heard or saw, the echo must have exceedingly perplexed them. Were we permitted to indulge imagination, it would not be difficult to picture to ourselves the amazement and consternation with which an inhabitant of the newly-peopled earth would be seized, when he first heard the rocks far and near reiterating the broken sentences that escaped from his lips, as he wandered alone by the banks of a river, or chased the deer in the mountains. There is much in external nature calculated to awaken that consciousness of invisible power which resides in every bosom that has not been entirely contaminated by vice. The Greeks, whose luxuriant imaginations were ever active in the personification of natural phenomena, have given to echo a place among the gods. The reader will recall to memory her history. She is described as the daughter of Air and Tellus, the attendant of Juno, and the confidant of Jupiter. Her loquacity, however, displeased the god, and she was so far deprived of speech as to only have the power of reply when spoken to. Pan was once her admirer, but never enjoyed her smiles. Narcissus was the object of her choice, but he despised her, and she pined to death, though her voice is still heard on the earth. It is unnecessary to point out the aptness and beauty of its personification.

with great anxiety by a large portion of the public and one of the most important in a national point of view, that has occupied the government for many years past. 'The long agony is over.' Congress passed the bill with overwhelming majorities, and the President signed it—much (it is said) against his will—but finding the public feeling imperative—some alterations were made in the phraseology to quiet his conscientious scruples, and with these modifications he consented to sign it.

The National Intelligencer gives the following analysis of the votes upon the question of the engrossment of a third reading.

	Yeas.	Nays.		Yeas.	Nays.
Pennsylvania,	23	2	Maine,	4	4
New York,	37	17	Maryland,	4	2
Virginia,	13	7	Vermont,	4	0
Ohio,	13	2	S. Carolina,	3	1
Kentucky,	13	0	Georgia,	3	0
Massachusetts,	12	0	Louisiana,	3	0
Tennessee,	10	2	Illinois,	3	0
N. Carolina,	10	1	Missouri,	2	0
Indiana,	7	0	Mississippi,	1	1
Connecticut,	6	0	R. Island,	1	1
New Jersey,	5	0	Delaware,	1	0
Alabama,	5	0	N. Hampshire,	0	5
				163	32

We have been much pleased with the letter of the Washington correspondent of the N. York Commercial Advertiser, giving a history of the final passage of the bill—and therefore extract a portion of it. His complimentary notice of the business tact of our friend, Dr. Sutherland is quite gratifying.

* * * * *

The House went into committee of the whole on the deposite bill. I was glad to see Mr. Sutherland in the chair. I hailed the circumstance as an earnest that the bill would be pushed through before adjournment. The Doctor is worth a dozen Polks. There is, perhaps, a little too much of the slap-dash style in this manner of putting bill after bill, or proposition after proposition, aside. He gets through the formalities with immense despatch. He has a most convenient deafness and blindness to those who, he imagines, will indulge in prolixity. Many a member has had his speech knocked out of his head by the Doctor's hurried and resolute "committee ready for the question?" which has more of an assertive expression, than an interrogatory. Those who are in the vicinity of the chair are exceedingly amused with his comments on the members occupying the floor. He is constantly muttering 'Aye, very well!' or 'pooh! pooh!' 'nonsense!' 'all stuff,' &c. &c.

To-day he actually galloped through the various sections of the bill, and disposed of the amendments with equal promptitude. He had reached the thirteenth section before one o'clock. Had Mr. Polk been in the chair that point would not have been arrived at to-day.

It is not necessary to occupy any portion of your columns with the amendments that were lost. Up to the thirteenth section, it seemed to be the determination of the friends of the measure to pass it, if possible, without any alteration, so as to prevent it from being sent back to the Senate, where it might be delayed. There appeared to be a general apprehension among them that the president would apply his veto; and with reference to that, it was important to send the bill to him as soon as possible—to-morrow, or next day, at the farthest—lest he might put it in his pocket, and make no return of it at the present session.

Just at this stage, however, it was whispered about that Anthony, of Pennsylvania, had an amendment to offer, which, without making any material alteration in the bill, would render it acceptable to the president. It was even said that the amendment came to the House from the palace, and was in the hand writing of Donelson, the president's private secretary. This caused, as you may imagine, a great deal of stir. Mr. Anthony rose, and explained at length the points of difference between this amendment and the provisions of the original bill.

* * * * *

The fact is, it was merely introduced to conciliate the favor of the president, and allow him a loop-hole by which to escape from the position which he had at first assumed, of determined hostility to the bill. It is now known that on Monday night a grand caucus was held, and the result of the consultation was a decided conviction that the bill could be carried, the veto to the contrary notwithstanding. The amendment in question was then resolved upon; and yesterday it was brought down to the house, and the greatest pains taken to assure the friends of the measure that if they would adopt it, there would be no obstacle to the bill becoming a law. It was pretended that the president was opposed to the measure because it made a donation or loan to the states; when in fact, the remarkable part of this amendment is that which takes away the purely deposite character which the bill, as it originally stood, gave to the sums distributed, and substitutes that of a donation!—practically at least, and in terms makes it a loan.

The friends of the bill among the whigs were at first rather disinclined to go for it, although they did not regard it as an alteration of any importance; but the supporters of the administration, who were also disposed to take the bill, were so anxious for it, and made so many protestations that it would certainly pass the Senate, and make the measure agreeable to the president, that our party yielded, and left the matter in the hands chiefly of those whom Cambreleng and his little faction are now crying out against as recreants from the principles of the Administration.

The party is in great trouble. The unscrupulous adherents of Van Buren cannot conceal their indignation at the conduct of the disaffected. They declare that those who have gone for the bill, have abandoned the principles of the Administration, and one of their leaders asserts, that had the thing occurred in the beginning of the session, Van Buren would have been beaten out of the field.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY BILL.

We were among the first to congratulate our subscribers upon the probability of a bill passing into a law which would provide for a number of idle boys now roaming about the streets, to the destruction of their morals, and render them able and efficient seamen—entirely reorganize the navy and support and uphold the proud station we own amongst nations. We have now to inform our readers that there is no doubt entertained upon the subject. We copy a report of the most important proceedings on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Southard, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill for the organization of the navy.

On motion to Mr. Southard, the bill was amended by striking out the words "four rear admirals."

Mr. Southard moved to strike out "nine," before commodores, and insert "thirteen."

Mr. Cuthbert moved to divide the question, but it was decided by the Chair to be out of order.

The question on the motion of Mr. Southard was then decided in the negative.

Mr. Cuthbert then moved to strike out the whole of the commodores, so as to destroy that rank.

Mr. Southard asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Webster expressed a wish to retain the rear admirals and strike out the commodores.—He would move when out of committee, to restore the rear admirals, and would now vote against the commodores.

The proposition to take the question by yeas and nays was then withdrawn, and the motion to strike out was agreed to.

Mr. Cuthbert moved to amend the bill by striking out the grade of second lieutenant, which was agreed to.

Mr. Webster moved to increase the number of "first" lieutenants from 250 to 350, so as to include the number which had been included under the head of "second" lieutenants, which was agreed to.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments were concurred in, except that in relation to our rear admirals.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the bill was so amended as to make one admiral, one vice admiral, and three rear admirals—yeas 18 nays 10.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Hanging by Accident.—A person named Hanlon, near Stradbally, Queen's county, has come by his death under the following circumstances: A great number of the peasantry assembled at a wake in the neighborhood, where plays were performed during the night. One of these represented a mock trial, in which the unfortunate man was sentenced to be hanged. They tied him up to a collar beam; while standing on a chair, in this position, two men kicked the chair from under him—he fell, and although cut down in a few seconds, it was found that he was strangled. The man, it is reported, died in a short time, and the two men have absconded.—*Dublin paper.*

president's sanction, or be carried in spite of the veto. Upon the supposition that the amount to be distributed will be $20,000,000, an accurate friend has calculated for us, in round numbers, the apportionment according to the electoral college ratio—that is, according to the representation of each state in the Senate and House of Representatives. The left column gives the result as the bill now stands; that on the right, the result that the bill as originally reported in the Senate would have produced—that is, according to the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives. This was altered on motion of senator Walker, of Mississippi, by inserting "Senate," so as to include the representation in both branches.

		Present Bill.	Orig'l Bill.
Delaware, Michigan, Arkansas,	each	204,000	82,600
Rhode Island, Mississippi, Missouri,	each	272,000	165,300
Louisiana, Illinois,	each	340,000	248,000
New Hampshire, Vermont, Alabama,	each	476,000	413,300
Connecticut, New Jersey,	each	544,000	496,000
Indiana,		612,000	579,000
Maine, Maryland,	each	680,000	661,000
South Carolina, Georgia,	each	748,000	744,000
Massachusetts,		953,000	992,000
North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky,	each	1,020,000	1,074,700
Ohio,		1,429,000	1,570,000
Virginia,		1,555,000	1,736,000
Pennsylvania,		2,041,000	2,314,000
New York,		2,857,000	3,306,000

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF THE U. STATES.

The annual statement of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the year ending 30th September, 1835, lately laid before Congress, presents the following general results. They are derived from that document by the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of commerce.

The imports during the year, (ending 30th Sept. last,) amounted, in value, to $149,895,742, of which there was imported in American vessels $135,288,865, and in foreign vessels $14,606,877. The exports during the same year amounted to $121,693,577, of which $101,189,082 were of domestic, and $20,504,495 of foreign articles. Of the domestic articles, $79,022,746 were exported in American vessels, and $22,166,336 in foreign vessels. Of the foreign articles, $15,112,445 were exported in American vessels, and $5,392,050 in foreign vessels. Of American shipping 1,352,653 tons entered, and 1,400,517 cleared from the ports of the United States. Of foreign shipping 641,310 tons entered, and 630,824 cleared.

The greatest imports in any previous year, were in 1816, at the close of the war, when they amounted to $147,103,000,—being $2,792,742 less than last year; and the greatest exports in 1807, when they amounted to $108,843,150, or $12,850,427 less than last year.—Of the exports in 1807, only $48,699,592 consisted of domestic articles, whereas last year the domestic exports amounted to $101,189,082. [The year in every case unless otherwise specified, ends 30th of September.] In 1834 the imports amounted to $126,521,332, being $23,374,410 less than in 1835; and the domestic exports to $81,024,162, or $20,164,920 less than 1835.

In some of the German and Swiss schools, it is the practice, in several respects excellent, to take the boys or a portion of them, on pedestrian excursions of several weeks duration, in the course of which they not only refresh their minds as well as bodies by healthful exercise and excitement, but acquire useful knowledge. We perceive that the Managers of the Pennsylvania Lyceum, in Philadelphia, have made arrangements for an excursion of this kind into Northampton and Schuylkill counties. They have appointed a committee, to be accompanied by several naturalists, a surveyor and civil engineer, to take a number of lads, over fourteen, on an exploring, geological and surveying expedition. In this they afford evidence of an enlightened perception of the means and end of youthful culture.

The State Legislature adjourned on the 16th ult. The extra session lasted precisely a month, and in that time much business of a public and private nature was transacted. The important bills of the session—the Apportionment Bill, Civil Code Bills and Common School Bill, were carried through; and an additional appropriation granted of $200,000 towards the extension of the Canal to Lake Erie. This is of great importance to this part of the State, as it will enable the public agents to push on the work vigorously to speedy completion. The whole of that part of the line between Newcastle and Conneaut Lake will shortly be put under contract, and a part, at least, between the French Creek line and the Lake. Among the local acts passed at the extra session, is one incorporating the *Beaver County Insurance Company.—Western Arg.*

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—The bill to authorise the final settlement of the controversy between the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, John Randal, jr. and its other creditors, has passed both houses of the Legislature of Delaware by a unanimous vote. All parties, whether stockholders or creditors, are now fully satisfied. The controversy has terminated in a settlement upon just and equitable principles. What is the best of all, the public will rejoice to learn, that this canal, which is one of the most splendid and useful of all the works of internal improvement in this country, is now open for vessels drawing from six to seven feet water; and by this arrangement is now free for ever from any obstruction to the navigation. The trade of the canal is said to have doubled, beyond any thing known, before this arrangement was made.

Strange Dream and Affecting Confirmation.—The details of a melancholy and strange affair, we find in the Lynchburg Virginian. A number of young ladies were assembled at the house of Mrs. Womack, residing in Bedford county. The meeting of the young females were naturally attended with the buoyances of unaffected innocence, but the old lady could not join in their youthful joys, the illusion of a horrid dream rested upon her imagination; thrice had the same vision passed before her sleeping eyes, and at each time a heavy calamity had fallen upon her. With these feelings she retired to her bed, vainly striving to solve the fearful mystery, when a loud shriek attended with the sharp noise of a musket discharge, called her to the room occupied by her daughter and young visitors. The first sight that met her eyes was the mangled form of her daughter, about 13 years old, lying on the floor and weltering in her blood, having been dreadfully injured by the discharge of a gun, which had been pointed and snapped at her by a companion, who supposed it not to be loaded. The gun had been frequently snapped during the day, and at the time it went off was without priming.

Grain Crops.—We have learnt from a source worthy of entire confidence, that the reports from all parts of Maryland are discouraging. They speak of great damage from the Hessian fly to the Wheat, and many represent the destruction as total. Letters from Washington county, Maryland, the best district in the state for wheat, represent the crop as most seriously injured. In Lancaster county, Pa. the crop is not expected to be equal to one fourth of an average crop; so also in the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania. The wheat crops in the State of Delaware are also represented as equally unpromising with the above. In reply, says our informant, to an enquiry made of a most respectable farmer of Lancaster county, whether the present wet weather would not retrieve the crop, he said it would not, that the wheat was not there to grow. The Rye crop throughout is bad. It cannot be estimated at more than a quarter of a crop.—*National Gazette.*

Velocity of Railways.—A London paper states that Dr. Lardner, President of the Southwark Literary Society, lately delivered a lecture to the members of that institution, on the subject of rail-roads, in which he remarked on the extraordinary velocity which has been acquired since the application of steam to locomotive purposes—30 or 35 miles an hour was the extent of the velocity originally contemplated—but Dr. Lardner stated that he had lately travelled at the rate of 60 miles an hour, *actually performing fifteen miles in fifteen minutes!* He could set no limits to the velocity to be attained by these locomotives, for it only required a sufficient power of steam to be applied, and the machinery is competent to accomplish 70 or 80 miles an hour. The learned Professor thought it not improbable that when the Birmingham Rail Road is completed, that the passenger cars will traverse the whole distance, one hundred and twenty miles, in what is called the first class train, in *one hour and a half, or even in one hour and twenty minutes;* and the second class train at the very *slow rate of forty-five miles an hour!*

THE TIMES.

Ardent Spirits and Pauperism.—The Steward of the Philadelphia Alms House, recently communicated to a Committee of the Union Benevolent Association of this city, the fact, that twelve hundred and forty-three paupers had been admitted to the establishment in one year, and that *eight out of ten of the adults were intemperate.* The superintendant of the children's department, stated it as her conviction from close observation during a period of eleven years, that *ninety out of every hundred* children admitted, were the offspring of intemperate parents.

The following is the amount of duties paid by the undermentioned auctioneers, for the last three months.

Geo. Thomas, $6420 38; W. Folwell, Jr. 6098 43; S. W. Lippincott, 3402 95; H. Cowperthwait, 3024 54; C. J. Wolbert, 616 28; Wm. Baker, 487 15; M. Thomas, 215 29; T. Birch, Jr. 211 97; S. Poulterer, 81 28; J. D. Goodwin, 54 28; Total $19,622 04.

To Capitalists.—We would invite the attention of capitalists wishing to make desirable purchases of water power, coal lands, eligible scites for commercial or manufacturing purposes, village lots, or lands by the acre in this vicinity, to the chart and advertisement of Mr. Gould, on our fourth page. A glance at the chart on which are laid down the numerous rail roads and canals of Eastern Ohio, and western New York, and Pennsylvania, all concentrating at the mouth of Beaver, will, alone we think, be sufficient to convince even the most incredulous of the unparalleled advantages of the Falls of Beaver.—*Argus.*

We understand that the accumulation of water against the embankments of the Columbia Rail road, near Lemon Hill, (Pratt's Garden) has done considerable injury, the earth having washed away from under the railings, so as to prevent horses from travelling with the cars at that point.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The bank of the United States, has established an agency in Providence, for the purpose of domestic exchange.

We learn that of the loan contracted by Mr. Jaudon in England, $2,000,000 will be brought out in gold.—*Phila. Herald.*

Mr. Woodnut Petit, of Mannington, N. J. has been considerably and it is feared fatally injured by being run away with, by a pair of horses.

Retrenchment.—Mr. Randolph remained nine days at St. Petersburg. His embassy cost $24,000—Mr. Buchanan remained nine months—his excursion cost $30,000—Mr. Wilkins staid three months at the same cost $30,000—Total for one year and nine days, $84,000.

Twelve water lots, 32 feet, at Erie, Pa. were sold at an aggregate price of over $40,000.

Spencer, who shot Frimbly in a duel, was also shot by the Mexicans, during a recent contest in Texas.

A drunken husband, of Paterson, named McMinter, lately beat his wife to death. He is in custody, and if the sheriff don't let him escape before trial, nor the judge and prosecuting attorney at trial, he'll be a proper subject for the next Court of Pardons.

A respectable broker in Wall street, N. Y. sold the notes of the old monster for ½ per cent premium, and received pay in *Benton Gold.*

The Secretary of the Treasury, has instructed the Receivers of the Public Money, not to receive hereafter the notes of the United States Bank.

Texas has been to Santa Anna and his army, what Moscow was to Napoleon, if not worse. It is computed that there has been since the campaign commenced, 5000 Mexicans put hors de combat—of which 1100 were at the attack on the Alamo, 300 disabled at the mission of Refugio, 800 killed and 400 taken prisoners at the battle of Jacinto, by the Texians, under Houston, it is said, surrendered lately under General Wool.

The journeymen carpenters, in New York, have struck for an additional quarter per diem; the present rate is $1,75—they demand $2. They have been parading the streets in procession, with music and banners.

Freshet.—The Lexington Union, of the 17th, states, that "the lower section of the James river canal, through the mountains is almost entirely destroyed, and that the upper section is greatly damaged. It is thought that $100,000 would hardly repair it." The bridge at Lynchburg was partially destroyed.

Texian Flag.—The Texian Flag, is a plain red ground, with a single white Star of five points, and between the points the letters TEXAS.

An Albany paper, announces that the Falls of Niagara, were never more sublime than at the present season!

A good one.—Business is so brisk at Buffalo, and the side-walks so crowded by persons hurrying to and fro, that one of the merchants declares in a daily paper, that he has generally to stand from fifteen minutes to half an hour, with a quid of tobacco in his hand, waiting for an opportunity to throw it into the street without hitting some one.

Under the head "Hard Times," the New York Transcript says, 20,000 persons went over to Hoboken, to amuse themselves last Sunday, and at least, 50,000 left the city for various places for recreation, &c.

A Devil of a Dust.—The Portsmouth Gazette says, that a reverend gentleman down east, told his congregation that "the dust was so thick on some people's bibles that *hell and damnation* could be legibly written thereon."

A whig meeting in Charlestown, Va. passed the following resolutions, viz:

"*Resolved,* That we can beat Martin Van Buren."

"*Resolved,* That we will do it."

Death of Osceola.—A correspondent of the Mobile Chronicle, of the 11th ult., gives the particulars of the death of Osceola, or Powell, the celebrated Seminole chief, who was killed in a personal rencontre with a young chief named Ho-pa-to-pha. The friends of the deceased were determined to kill Ho-pa-to-pha, but he succeeded in making his escape. The intelligence was communicated to the writer who resides at the settlement on the Little river, by a friendly Indian.

Real Estate on Lake Erie.—Maugre the embarrassments, in the money market, the land sales were never so extensive at Perrysburgh, Maumee and the foot of the Rapids, at the week ending June 15th. A piece of property purchased a few months since for $12,000 sold at the rate of 200,000. In Maumee, sales were made to $215,000 by two individuals.

On Dit.—Something New. The People's Bank at Patterson has issued notes for $5 50, $6 50, $7, &c.

Col. David Becket of Salem, committed suicide on the 21st ultimo.

Mad Dogs.—We learn that three children were bitten yesterday by a dog, supposed to be mad, in Saratoga, near Gay street. What has become of the late ordinance against dogs running at large, or when is it proposed to carry it into effect? In addition to the above, we learn that a large white dog, supposed to be mad, was seen yesterday on the York road, near the first turnpike gate—he came from the city, and was pursued across the country—when last seen he was near the Falls turnpike road.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Jefferson Land.—The fly may affect our wheat crops, but it seems they cannot reduce the price of our lands. A lot, about a mile north-east of town, containing twenty acres, without timber and improvements, brought at auction, on Monday last, $64 per acre. Mr. Joseph Starry purchaser.

To prevent Musquitoes.—Attach a piece of flannel or sponge, to a thread made fast to the top of the bedstead, wet the flannel or sponge with Camphorated spirits, and the musquitoes will leave the room.

L. E. L. (Letitia Elizabeth Landon,) has a new work ready, called "Traits and Trials of Early Life."

A duel was fought in New Jersey, on Thursday, between two Frenchmen with swords, one from New York, and one from our own city, which ended in the death of the former. *Honor.*

At Yorkville, N. Y. on Wednesday, while blasting rocks, a piece was thrown to a great height, and when it descended, killed one of the workmen on the spot.

In blasting rocks at Collinsville, a piece of stone weighing eight or ten pounds, was thrown a distance of twenty or thirty rods, where it struck a little girl on the head, and she died six days after.

The crops in Upper Canada, promise to be abundant. A great many cows have been lately purchased in that country for the American market. "A drove of sixty" says the Kingston paper, "was at one time in Mr Mayo's yard, and numerous other droves have been transferred to the Americans."

Life in Mississippi.—A gentleman informs us that he started at 2 o'clock, P. M. the other evening, and walked ten miles—caught twenty fish—killed five snakes—walked down two rabbits—ran a deer three miles, and would have caught it if he had not slipped up—and got back home before 4 o'clock the same evening! All we have got to say is, beat this who can.—*Gallatin Democrat.*

...advice and consent of the Senate.—George Wolf, of Pennsylvania, to be First Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States.

Pittsburgh.—This city contained in 1811, 11 stone, 223 brick, and 473 log and frame houses, and a population of 4,740. The number of stone and frame houses remains about the same, while it is supposed that the number of brick houses going up this year fully equals all that the place contained in 1811. The present population is estimated at from 35 to 40,000.

French Indemnity.—Among the numerous individuals who have shared this "god send," we notice the legal representatives of the Hon. Wm. Gray of Boston, are awarded nearly $200,000, and those of the Hon. Israel Thorndike about $125,000. The United States Insurance Company have declared a dividend of *twenty-five per cent.* arising solely from the Indemnity.

The Microscope says the erection of an Exchange at Albany is now certain.

Public Offices in Boston.—Aldermen Greele and Hunting, were appointed a committee to consider and report upon the expediency of appointing an *Inspector of Coal Baskets.*

We learn from the Jerseyman, that the inhabitants of Stanhope have been much alarmed by the appearance of a mad dog, who has bitten a man and two dogs.

Luxuries of Australia.—"The trees are without fruit—the flowers without scent, and the birds without song."

Horrible.—An infant in New York, four weeks old, named John Graham, has been smothered by its mother in bed, she being at the time in a state of beastial intoxication.

The New York Transcript says, "the public have been dosed with the Robinson case and are sick of it."

A man named Pritchett, was bitten by a mad dog at the corner of Grace street and Broadway, New York. The dog was killed.

The storm of Monday night and Tuesday morning, must have been, we fear, productive of much damage and disaster. The schr. Mechanic, which arrived last night, fell in yesterday forenoon, twenty miles N. E. of Cape Ann, with a schooner on her beam ends, and saw three men on the wreck, but it blew so heavy a gale, with a tremendous sea running, that she was unable to take them off, or render them any assistance.—*Boston Trans.*

Mawkish.—There is in a Western paper, says the Maryland Village Herald, an account of two tribes of white Indians, one called the Mawkeys, who are said to be as much whiter than the whitest of our species, than we are whiter than the Creek Indians. They are described as being ignorant of fire arms; the narrator says they were all much astonished at the firing of his pistol. They are not the only ones who are astounded at his report.

The United States Bank English Loan.—The fact of a loan of 1,500,000*l.* obtained by the United States Bank in London, on 5 per cent. Bonds, has been mentioned, but the terms of the loan have not been stated. The London Courier, of May 16, says "a negotiation is said to be on foot, in the very select money circles of the city, for supplying a loan to the Directors of the United States Bank, to the amount of 1,000,000*l.* or perhaps 1,500,000*l.* which the parties are sanguine enough to expect to conclude at the rate of 3 per cent. interest."

Startling facts for Printers.—No persons are so poorly paid as printers of newspapers, though their columns are the best and most rapid vehicles of circulating intelligence. A house at New Orleans, lately made a charge of $4,500 and actually received the same for advertisements and blanks, in relation to the goods consigned to them, while the poor printer got but $150.

Indian War.—It is said 4000 American troops, are on the frontier waiting for arms.

A solid lump of gold, weighing 259 dwts. estimated at $241, was taken out of Loud mine, near Dahlonega, Georgia. The mines in the neighbourhood are said to be yielding a better profit, than they have done for years.

London morals.—*One hundred and seventy-four* persons were examined on one morning, at the London police office, on the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Our prospects ahead.—We are likely to have this year double or treble the number of emigrants that ever came out to this country. The *Dublin Evening Post* says, there will be 100,000 at least that will go out to Canada this year from Ireland.

Foundling.—Yesterday afternoon, a woman went into Governeur Market, with a fine little boy, about six months old, which she deposited beside one of the butchers, saying, "Frank, here is your baby;" and then turned round and ran away. Frank, however, declined receiving the proffered present, and went away and left it. A lady in the neighboring house, happened to hear of the affair, and taking pity on the young unfortunate, had it sent to the Alms House.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

President Dwight of Yale College, relates that he often noticed that delicate plants, protected by a fence from the north-wind, were cut off by spring frosts while those which were more exposed were uninjured. His explanation of this fact was, that the north wind drives the moisture from the plant, and thus prevents it from freezing upon it.

The Charleston Courier, of the 17th, says:—"The steam packet, South Carolina, Captain Rollins, started this morning for Norfolk, with upwards of 150 passengers. Capt. R. was obliged to refuse about fifteen passengers, for which no accommodation whatever, under deck, could be found."

Exorbitant Interest.—We understand it was ascertained on examining the books of a mercantile house, which not long since failed in this city, that the sum of $11,000 were found credited on their books, on which amount, one quarter per cent a day, interest was charged, with collateral security! So much for our usury laws!—*Boston Journal.*

The style of advertisements is frequently amusing. Last winter, a Boston merchant, advertising a pair of pocket pistols, headed the paragraph 'French War,' in bold caps. A Providence advertiser, who has a lot of prime Flax Bed-cords, for sale, uses the following caption—'Young Married Men, Attend!'

Two Baptist clergymen lost their lives in Cambridge, Mass. on Sunday the 26th ult. One was thrown from his gig against the side of the Universalist meeting house, and killed; the other was drowned while watering his horse.

Another marble quarry has recently been discovered near Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The marble is said to be of superior quality. The quarry has been purchased by Messrs. Weeks, Belden & Co., who are making preparations to work it on an extensive scale.

The Jury in the case of the Trustees of the Bank of Maryland vs. Poultney, Ellicott & Co., have returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, for $34,000 and costs. This being much less the amount believed to be owing, the plaintiffs, have by their counsel moved the court to grant them a new trial.

The steamboat "*Ben Franklin*" lately made the trip between Cincinnati and Louisville (132 miles) in little less than eight hours, including two stoppages.

Ninety steamboats arrived at Detroit during the month of May—every one heavily laden with freight and passengers.

Great Sale.—Forty two acres of land on the outskirts of the village of Syracuse, Onondaga county, N. Y. and known as Prospect Hill, was recently sold at $1,000, per acre, making the snug little sum of $42,000. This ground is very uneven, and it is estimated that it will cost at least an additional $1,000 to level it and fit it for building lots. The purchasers are gentlemen from New York.

Dr. Lardner, the well known author of the Cyclopedia, says in a recent lecture, that he thinks it quite probable, when the London and Birmingham Rail Road is finished, the whole distance of 120 miles will be made by the first class train in one hour and a half.

Value of Real Estate in England.—The Lord Mayor of London, has purchased the English estate of the Marquis of Ormonde, called Berry Hill, Staffordshire, containing 194 acres, at eighteen thousand guineas.

Complexion of the French Chamber of Deputies.—There are 450 members, of which from 80 to 200 are always absent. The body is split up into seven political fractions; the extreme left, the tiers parti, the pure ministerial, the doctrinaries, the legitimists and the undetermined or pure non-committal.

Six officers of the staff of the French army, are now exploring the interior of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt, on a geographical and historical tour.

A Party of Venerables.—A couple lately celebrated the 50th anniversary of their wedding, at Paris. Their united ages was 160. Of the 110 guests, the youngest was 65; and the person appointed to go through the usual ceremony of stealing the bride's garter, was 82.

The largest Gasometer in the world, probably, is at Salford, England—measuring 293 feet in circumference, and holding 152,681 cubic feet of gas.

Almost every town of Ireland, has its contending factions—its Montagues and Capulets or rather its locofocos and monopolists. In Clonmel we perceive the present war, in that place is conducted by the "Shanavests" and the "Caravats."

Important Announcement.—The Autocrat of Russia, is determined to have a ballet which shall outstrip the world in numbers, and in costume. An English paper says:—"The Emperor of Russia has sent to this country an order, for one thousand pair of flesh-coloured silk pantaloons, for the dancers of St. Petersburg and Moscow.—They are to arrive at their destination before the end of August."

A singular phenomenon occurred at Montevideo, in September last. There was a depression of the sea for thirty hours, the waters having retired from the harbor, and exposed all the ships at anchor in the mud.

Murder will out.—An old man named Henry Roper, was lately committed to Nottingham county jail, England, charged, on his own confession, with a rape and murder, committed more than thirty years ago.

GENERAL HOUSTON.

The following brief sketch of the life of General Houston, the commander of the Texan army, is extracted from the Philadelphia Enquirer. It will be seen that his life has been an eventful one. General Houston is now about forty-two years of age:—

"The first time that I ever saw Houston was, I think, in the year 1820. As I was standing at the corner of College street, Nashville, Tennessee, with a friend, a fine looking man dashed by us and I was induced to inquire his name.

That, Sir, said my friend, is Major Houston, a young man of great promise—who is rapidly rising in public favor. He is brave, and fought gallantly with General Jackson, and in the lapse of a few years will be Governor of Tennessee.

I learned that Major Houston was originally a carpenter, but soon quitted the profession, and commenced the study of law, politics, and arms. To the latter science he was most enthusiastically devoted! but as war was now at an end, he confined himself to politics and law. Soon after he was elected to Congress, and as a member of the House of Representatives, held a commanding position. His popularity was steady and rapid in the increase, and the year 1828 found him Governor of the State of Tennessee. In the wars of 1816—'17, with the Seminoles and Creeks, he distinguished himself as a gallant soldier; and at the celebrated battle of the Horse Shoe, he was badly wounded in the arm, which disabled him. In 1826, having in debate animadverted with severity on the removal of Mr. Curry from the Post Office at Nashville, and the appointment of Mr. J. P. Irwin, a near relative of Mr. Clay, he was challenged by that gentleman to mortal combat. The parties met in Kentucky—Irwin was shot and badly wounded; and though no exceptions were taken to the mode in which Houston conducted himself on the occasion, an indictment was obtained against him, for political effect, as he alleged, as he was at that time a candidate for the office of Governor of Tennessee.

On the 20th of February, 1828, whilst holding the office of Chief Magistrate of Tennessee, he challenged Chapman Johnson, of Virginia, to the field, and the invitation was declined. At the Virginia Convention of that year, Mr. Johnson reported an address to the people of Virginia, recommending the re-election of Mr. Clay, and in that address, those who had participated in the battle of the Horse Shoe, as Gov. Houston understood it, were treated with great severity. As one of the actors in that battle, Gov. Houston demanded redress from Mr. Johnson; in reply to which that gentleman stated that the address was the production of a Convention of two hundred, and he could not consider himself personally responsible for the acts of that body.

On the 10th day of April, 1828, Governor Houston formally resigned the office of Governor of Tennessee, and abjured the State. Assuming the garb of an Indian, he departed for the remote scenes of Arkansas, and resolved to spend his days in perpetual exile. His letter of resignation to Mr. Speaker Call, is one of the most beautiful productions of the kind now in existence. At the time he resigned the robes of office, he had but just been married to a beautiful woman, one of the most respectable ladies of Tennessee. They had not been married but a few days, or weeks at least, before the lady repudiated her allegiance to her lord, and claimed the protection of her parents. The causes that led to the separation have never been unravelled to the world, and in all probability will perish with the wife and husband. Popular clamor and suspicion were warmly excited against Houston, and to avoid public opinion, as he himself said, he became an exile in Arkansas. Many allege that he was compelled, such was the excitement against him, to abandon Tennessee. After having spent a year or two in Arkansas, he became engaged in some army contracts, which once more introduced him to the walks of civilized life.—In consequence of the contracts, he was charged with fraud and peculation by Mr. William Stansberry, a member of Congress from Ohio. As soon as they reached the ears of Houston, he made his appearance in Washington, and taking the law into his own hands, flogged Stansberry in Pennsylvania Avenue. For this breach of "the privilege" he was arrested, and reprimanded at the Bar of the House, and another shade of darkness was added to his character. Although few could justify the course of Houston, fewer pitied poor Stansberry. He had most justly merited all he had received; but for all this, from the moment of the outrage until the commencement of the Texan war, Houston was looked upon by the American people as a base, a lost man. In 1833 he commenced the practice of law in Natchez; but soon abandoned that place for Texas. It is most probable that he had in view the conquest of that country, the moment he entered it. The rest needs not to be told."

Beaver Falls and Point.—Within the last few months, an unusual amount of real estate, in the vicinity of the Falls and Point, has changed hands, at prices, too, which have regularly advanced from day to day. Eastern and Northern capitalists are daily arriving and very few depart without investing more or less of their "surplus revenue" in real estate, on which they cannot fail realizing a handsome profit. Some can, already, out of a few hundreds invested, count their thousands. Water lots, and lots for store houses, and capacious dwellings, are selling rapidly, and the prices continually going up. Those who wish to secure a foothold in any of the half dozen active and beautiful villages on the Banks of the Beaver, should dip without delay, as they will have to pay double the amount which is now asked, before the expiration of six months.—"No mistake." Mark the prediction.—*Brighton Gazette.*

From the New Orleans Bee, June 10.

Hubbard, the person who set fire to the United States treasury department at Washington, was arrested in this city yesterday. He was traced to this place by an officer named Kelly, who suspecting that he would probably call at the Post Office for letters directed to a certain individual, communicated the same to the Postmaster, who caused him to be arrested the moment he presented himself. He confesses his guilt and promises to make known his accomplices.

General Houston and his staff have left for Texas, via Nachitoches.

As a proof that the affairs of Texas are restored to comparative tranquility, we have been informed by a letter dated Lynchburg, (Texas) 21st of May, that lands which previously could scarcely realize 1 dollar an acre, are now selling readily for 4 to 5. Speculation produced war, and will follow peace: but it is not yet very safe to invest capital in Texas lands.

Railways.—It is difficult to realize the immense advantages which have already accrued to mankind, from the introduction of steam Locomotives. In this country, where they are yet "*few & far between,*" property is already greatly enhanced, and the facilities and rapidity of communication have increased to an enormous extent. And we may reasonably expect that in the course of ten years, when railroads will be established in every direction, when the face of the country will become *reticulated,* that the present order of things will be much altered, the costs of production will be much lessened, and all classes will reap the advantages which railroads will confer on a rich and fertile country, inhabited by active and enterprising men.—*Merc. Jour.*

A Strike in Taunton.—The usual quiet which reigns in our village was suddenly broken last week by a turn out among the furnace men, who paraded the streets, to the number of fifty, to the "sound of the stirring drum," for a considerable portion of the day. We understand that they struck work, not for higher wages, but because some of the Shamrock island had been put, as apprentices, in their establishment to learn the trade. Upon this invasion of their rights as American citizens, they took *fire,* threw down their ladies, and marched forth in order. Their employers have not yielded to their requisition, and the consequence has been, we believe, that they have sought and found employment elsewhere.—*Reporter.*

A refusal of praise, is a desire to be praised twice.—*Rochefoucault.*

THE CREEK WAR.

We learn from the Columbus Sent... 5th ult. that old Neah-Micco's camp ... broken, and the hostile Indians are co... ing on the Hatchchubee, under Eneah ... supposed to be from 1000 to 1500 strong. The Alabama troops, it is said refu... mustered into the United States servi... claim the Indian war as an affair of th... and are determined to fight under the ... ner.

As the Anna Calhoun, which arrive... Wednesday morning, was passing the ... the Hatchchubee or High Log Creek ... from the Alabama shore informed them ... Alabama troops, under Gen. Moore, ha... eral and severe engagement with the ... under Eneah Marthla that morning, and ... the informant, left them still fighting. ... this as we received it, without vouching ... authenticity. A few days will confirm ... pate the report.

We have the Charleston Patriot of ... ult. It gives an account of the exped... Gen. Jessup to Tuskegee, and the follo... letin of a battle with the Indians, after ... the dead at Fort Jones:—

"One of the most serious and desp... gagements that has happened since th... mencement of the present war, took pla... three miles above Fort Jones on Thurs... About forty of the Gwinnett cavalry ... Capt. Garmony, were stationed at the ... Mr. Shepherd, the balance of the compa... ing been detailed for some other service. ... G. in the afternoon of that day had ... Col. Jernigan, who was then out on a ... party, to assist him, in case he was atta... At three o'clock in the evening firing wa... at a short distance, which was supposed ... engagement between the afore-mentioned ... ing party and the Indians. Capt. Garmo... mediately set off on foot with his forty me... after proceeding about half a mile, disco... several Indians, who retreated towards a ... to their main body, consisting of about ... The whites advanced and attacked them, ... a battle of more than two hours duration en... It was evident from the movements of the ... my, that their object was to out-flank and ... round the command of Capt. Garmony w... dered a retreat back to the house. The I... pressed upon his men keeping up a consta... which was returned with the desperate co... of those who were determined to sell their ... as dear as possible. Nothing could hav... ceeded the bravery of this little band, ... though compelled to retreat, disputed ... inch of ground, and sent many a tawney ... to his last account. Capt. G. whose nam... be remembered for his intrepid and dau... conduct, slew three of his merciless assa... after he had retreated to the house, one of ... after he himself had been shot down. His ... too, no less brave than himself, kept up a ... stant fire upon their pursuers, until the ar... of a reinforcement of about twenty men ... Fort Jones, who charged the Indians, and reli... ed for the time the exhausted troops that ... fought the first hard battle. This reinforce... being however too small to contend with ... overwhelming force of the enemy, were co... pelled to retreat, after fighting ten to one for ... most half an hour. In these engagements ... twenty-five or thirty Indians are said to ha... been killed. Those who have since visited ... battle ground, suppose from the signs that we... left, that the number slain was much greater.

Whatever rumour may say of this fight, th... can be no question of one thing, that every ... engaged in it did his duty, and fought with ... courage rarely equalled and never surpass... inexperienced soldiers. Gwinnett and Stew... counties have a right to be proud of their so... who in the hour of trial, have nobly done, ... nobly died, J. V. Tate, James H. Holland, W... Simms, James M. Allen, Robert T. Holla... James C. Martin, Henry W. Peden, and Isa... Lacy, of the Gwinnett Cavalry were killed, a... Capt. Garmony, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Hunt, a... Mr. Stepp were wounded. Of the reinforce... ment from Fort Jones, Robert Rillups, Dav... Delk, Esq. Mr. Irwin and Mr. Hunter, we... killed.

Creek War.—This war, if we are to believe the last reports, is about to become amalgamated with that of the Seminoles in Florida. A body of 2000 Creeks as it will be recollected having, it is said, crossed the Chattahoochie on their way to join Oseola. The following extract of a letter which we have received to-day from Quincy in Florida, June 12th, seems to confirm the information.—*N. Y. Star.*

Quincy, June 12, 1836.

Sir—An express has just arrived which brings us the intelligence that the Indians (Creeks) are crossing the Withlacoochie below Fort Gaines—their number is two thousand headed by a Seminole chief. Thompson and Decatur counties are almost deserted. If this should be the case the Seminoles will give us a hard campaign.

A gentleman from Wetumpka informs us that seven of the Indians who escaped from the Montgomery jail posted themselves in a house near Tallahassee, where a small party of the whites attacked them and killed five and returned with the other two prisoners, Mr. Robinson of the town of Tuckabatchee, was the foremost among those who approached the house to storm it, amidst the continual fire of the Indians, and was shot through the heart. Our informant does not believe that the hostile Indians are very numerous, as he was one of a company which scoured the whole section of the Upper Creeks, and could not find an Indian who offered resistance save the seven who escaped from the Montgomery jail, and who resisted from mere desperation.—*Mobile Chronicle.*

The Florida War.—We have been favored with the sight of a letter, dated 11th ult. received in this city from St. Augustine, from which we make the following extract—"An express from Fort Drane, (General Clinch's plantation) came in here last night, and the report, to day, is that the Indians had burned the General's sugar works. On the 8th ult. 150 to 200 Indians attacked Fort Micanopy, and were hotly received by Major Heileman's command, 70 or 80 men, who boldly sallied out, and fought and repelled the savages. Of the U. S. troops, none were killed, and but five slightly wounded—on the Indians side, damage not ascertained, as they always, if possible, carry off their dead and wounded. Two companies of Regulars started from this post to day, for Micanopy and Fort Drane. A company of mounted men, under Capt. Dummett, employed in scouring the country, fell in with an Indian trail, about 20 miles South of St. Augustine. The Indians had driven a large quantity of cattle across Pallacer's bridge, and then destroyed it. During the night one of the sentinels fired at an Indian, as he supposed. The Indians immediately gave their war-whoop, fired their guns and retreated. I hear that Gen. Eustis is going on to Charleston, and that Gen. Clinch will take the command here."

A postscript to the same letter dated the 12th, adds: "Col. Humphries informs me that another express arrived there last night from Fort Drane, stating that the company of Dragoons at Oaklands, (McIntosh's place) had abandoned the Fort, the Indians having burnt the sugar works. About 70 hhds. of sugar had been previously secured on the Fort, and in some corn houses outside. The Dragoons had gone to Fort Drane, and the probability is that by this time the Fort and sugar will have been destroyed."

Texas.—Despatches have been received in this city, within the last two days, by Messrs. Hamilton and Childress, from the Government of Texas, containing the official account of the battle of San Jacinto, and of the capture of the President of Mexico, and most of the great military personages in his services. The dates are brought down to the 24th ultimo, at which time Santa Anna was still at Velasco, under a strong guard, and the remaining divisions of the Mexican army were reported to be precipitately leaving the country.—*Nat. Int.*

They had a riot on the 21st at Marion College, Ohio, on account of admitting *free negroes* into the college. Students withdrew; boxes of abolition received at the college were demanded and burnt, &c. &c. A Mr. Muldrow, and of the professors albeit too fond of the latter syllable of his name, undertook to read an abolition pamphlet in church at Palmyra. A Dr. Boswell informed him that he must desist. Muldrow replied that he would read it, *though at the dagger's point.* Dr. Boswell then struck Muldrow with a stick. A student of the college then seized Dr. Boswell; and, as he was thus held, Muldrow stabbed Dr. Boswell so that he died the next morning. The homicide fled and concealed himself, put was taken and conducted back to Palmyra. His accomplice, who held the doctor, escaped. Rumor says farther that Marion College is burned down, and that Dr. Ely has been severely whipped. The above is condensed from the Louisville, Ky, Gazette.

Since confirmed. Muldrow is awaiting his trial in St. Charles jail. What a precious apostle of mercy and peace!—*Pearl.*

Washington's Writings.—The celebrated German Historian, Frederick Van Raumer, has made arrangements with Mr. Sparks, to translate and prepare an edition of the Life and Writings of Washington for the German press. Notes will be appended to the work, and other illustrations adapted to German readers.

Philadelphia Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 1.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, from Bicknell's Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Prices Current.

ASHES.			Sugar-house		
Pot,....cwt			do. N. York	49	50
Pearl			do. Philada	46	50
BUTTER			do. Steam	52	56
Tub,....lb,	15	16	Trinidad	40	41
Extra keg, No.			Porto Rico	40	42
No. 1	15		Eng. French Isl.	34	36
No. 2			Hav & Matanzas	34	36
COAL			MACKEREL		
Lehigh...ton	6 00	6 50	No. 1..bbl	10 00	
Schuylkill			No. 2	9 00	9 25
COFFEE..duty..free			No. 3	5 00	5 25
Java	12	13½	OIL		
St. Domingo	11½	11¾	Linseed, Am. from store		
Porto Rico	12	13	do Dutch		
Cuba	12	13	Whale..gal	48	53
Laguira	12	13½	Sperm winter	1 00	
Rio	11½	11½	do summer	90	95
COTTON..duty 3 cts per lb			PLASTER PARIS		
Louisiana	18	20	In Del'ware ton	2 50	
Mobile	18½	20	In Schuylkill	2 50	2 75
N. Ala. and Tenn.			SEEDS		
S. C. and Geo.	17	19½	Clover..bush	4 00	4 87½
N. C. and Va.	17	18½	Flaxseed rough	1 70	1 75
FREIGHTS			do. clean cask		
To Pittsburgh, per canal ...100 lbs.			Timothy..bhd	2 00	3 00
FLOUR and MEAL			Herds..bush		
Superfine...bbl	6 75		Orchard grass	2 63	
Fine	6 25		WHISKEY		
Rye	4 62		Rye in bbls	33	
Middling	4 25		do in hhds	31	31½
Corn Meal	4 00		do from wagons	32	32½
do in hhds	18 25	18 50	WOOL		
GRAIN			Prime Saxony fleece lb	70	
Rye Pa.	84	85	Am. wash ful bl'd	60	62½
Rye Southern	83	84	do ¾ blood	50	55
Wheat Pa.	1 50	1 51	do ½ blood	45	[illegible]
Do South bush	1 48	1 50	do ¼ and com	40	45
Corn L. C. white	73	75	Am unw'sh ful bl'd	38	40
do. L. C. yellow	80	82	do ¾ blood	37	38
do. U. C. round	83	84	do ½ blood	26	27
Oats Pa.	43	46	do ¼ and com	25	26
Southern	40	41	Sup'r. pulld lambs	52	56
Barley Eastern			No. 1 do	45	48
do. Pa.	77	80	No. 2 do	33	42
HOPS			No. 3 do	25	30
1st sort, 1835 lbs	14	15	Spa. sheep R.F.&S.	80	1 00
MOLASSES			do lambs	75	1 00
New Orleans	43	47			

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, July 2, 1836.

*** Mr. H. K. H. has our thanks for the list of new subscribers sent us, but his letter is neither *dated* nor *postmarked*. Information as to the *post office* to which the papers are to be addressed, is indispensable.

OUR OWN AFFAIRS.

We intended to have made our appearance this day on a greatly enlarged sheet—but a trifling oversight has prevented it. Our new press on which the Post was to have been printed has not yet made its appearance from New York, although it was promised by the 20th of June. We hope to issue the S. E. Post of 16th inst. on the enlarged sheet.

THE NATIONAL ATLAS

Was to have made its appearance immediately after the enlarged S. E. Post. Its publication necessarily depends on that event, as we have not yet sufficient *press machinery* to issue both papers in addition to our regular work. *We promise* that No. 1 shall make its appearance the first week in August. It is of importance that persons disposed to patronize this new, cheap and elegant periodical should forward their names and address early, as we shall not print a large number of extra copies, to supply chance custom.

Mr. E. Burke Fisher, who has for several years assisted in the business department of this paper, and who has by attention to his duties, and correct deportment, won a large share of our esteem and confidence, has recently connected himself with the "*New Yorker*," and will hereafter be one of the publishers of that paper. Mr. Fisher carries industry and energy into the establishment, and will, we have no doubt, reap a commensurate reward, in the patronage of the reading community.

We wish him every success.

The Wandering Piper has been astonishing the natives at the Masonic Hall, as it has been done for benefits we forbear criticism.

DOGS.

The police have been most indefatigable in executing the existing ordinances for the destruction of all dogs found at large unmuzzled.—A great number of dogs have already yelped their last, and will bark at us no more as we pass them by. If any valuable dogs have been sacrificed with the common herd, it is entirely the fault of their some-time masters.

We are much grieved to state, that the police, in the faithful discharge of this duty, have been attacked. Some of the parties have been arrested, and held to bail in heavy amounts—and on Wednesday, Judge King, in the District Court, declared, that if the Mayor had held the parties to bail in double the amount, he should not have thought it too much—for that in this hot and unhealthy weather, a more important law was not in force; and he would vigorously support the officers engaged in discharging the duty of it.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT.

We have the pleasing duty to record this week, the most important and successful experiment which has been tried for many years. It is the application of anthracite to steam navigation.

Dr. Nott, of Union College, is the inventor, and in the benefit which he has conferred upon his country by this important discovery, he has crowned himself with a glorious wreath of fame, which, whilst American footsteps tread the banks of the mighty Hudson, shall be as lasting as its majestic waters.

This grand experiment was tested on Friday week, in the Steam Boat Novelty, (appropriately so named,) Capt. G. L. Seymour, in a trip from New York to Albany with the most complete success. The boat performing the distance against wind and tide with the utmost facility in 12 hours, without having added any thing to her fires for the last thirty miles of the trip. When we consider the many casualties to which our present steam boats are exposed—the awful calamity which has so recently happened, involving the loss of lives to the most frightful extent, and turn to this contrivance which secures to the passengers entire immunity from any danger from the apparatus. We scarcely know how to speak in any measured terms of a discovery so important. This alone would entitle Dr. Nott to our warmest gratitude, but this is not all—the saving in expenditure will be immense, giving it is stated, upon the Hudson river, a profit in a single season of from $15 to $18,000. It will, again, tend to enrich Pennsylvania most materially, as the chief part of the fuel used will be supplied from this state, but this, though of course, extremely gratifying to us, is a matter of minor consideration as regards the best utility of the measure.

Hitherto the chief objection to using steam boats at sea for long voyages, has been the impossibility of taking a sufficient quantity of fuel to supply the demands of the vessel, this is now obviated, a sufficient quantity may be taken to visit the old world, as we should take a mere pleasure trip and to return us to our acquaintances almost before we have been missed.—Old time the hoary conqueror is robbed of half his attributes—our lives are doubled in the opportunities thus given to us to accomplish projects which would have previously taken us twice a life to achieve, it has made us smile at space, and consider the ocean a span.

As it is fashionable to give all the news, sayings and doings at Washington, we take the liberty to avail ourselves of the spirited narration, or a brief sketch of it, we received TETE-A-TETE from a *fair* friend of ours, who has just returned from the Capitol. The Washington letter writers, however, need feel no fear that *they* are to be out done in *scandal*. Even though a lady speaks. Nothing *can* exceed their gossip.

Leaving here on Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, the same evening our fair friend was listening to a speech from Henry Wise, in the Hall of Representatives. "Wise was thundering away on the Harbour Bill, talking of old Virginia—her principles and her poverty—of Kentucky, Henry Clay, &c. On another occasion he deplored the Indian wrongs, denounced and with the severest invectives the late commissioners, Georgians, &c." Our friend was much pleased with the Virginia orator. His scarcasms, she thought most "withering, cutting and severe, and nothing could excel the freedom and daring, with which he uttered them, hit who, or where they might." "Wise has a loud and strong voice, easily making himself heard, and a good deal listened to." This latter fact, considering how often the gentleman is before the House, would seem to show he possessed talents and powers of no common order. We were particular to enquire after Wise, as his bold and fearless course in the early part of the session, had very much interested us, and the Washington letter writers, who had then lauded him so much, have latterly almost ceased to speak of him, and we thought he might have fallen into bad repute. But Wise, we are assured is still decidedly, one of the Washington Lions. "He is of middle stature, but very spare and thin, with blue eyes and light hair, but still with a countenance capable of expressing strong feelings and passions, and on these, his feelings and passions, he much relies for his promptings, nay, for whatever he says, and is accordingly not unfrequently betrayed to the expression of language and sentiments, that had better not have been expressed, and which gives him the character even with his friends, of being very indiscreet."

Several other speakers were heard, Messrs. Adams, Granger, &c., the latter a fine looking man, spoke in a dignified parliamentary style, and in an audible clear good voice. Others again were not heard by our fair friend, but their orations were described, and in a manner to excite great curiosity to listen to them.—Among these thus designated was Mr. Paten, of Tennessee, who it seems has displayed on several occasions high powers of eloquence.—We will venture however to propose the name of another who has been of late little heard of—too little—than whom a more eloquent or a sounder stronger man cannot be named from the list of members occupying seats in the Hall of Representatives, viz. *Thomas Corwin*, of Ohio.—He is a man of high powers of intellect, and some of his forensic eloquence which we *have* listened to, we have never heard surpassed.—Among the first of the promising growing men of the west, we would name Mr. Corwin. And this opinion we doubt not, little as Mr. Corwin has lately said in Congress, would be sustained by a majority of those with whom he acts.

Among the Senators to whom our fair friend had the pleasure of listening were Mr. Clay and Southard, in reference to whom particularly the former, all was commendation. But then there was Niles and Walker. "Execrable was the expression." How is it that Walker who went from Pennsylvania to Mississippi but a few years since, a poor and needy adventurer, and is said to have obtained both fortune and place—certainly the latter succeeded so far without the "gift of the gab," for all seem to deny him any one of the requisites of a good public speaker, either voice, manner or grace? And yet it was understood to be by means of the *stump* that he bought up the golden opinions of the good people of Mississippi. And these have listened in their time to their Adams's, Reeds, Poindexters, and men of real eloquence.

"Of the ladies," continued our fair narrator, "there was Mrs. Judge White, the most fascinating and accomplished woman, (and concluding the sentence with a woman's usual climax the *ne plus ultra* of a woman's praise,) I could love her. She talked so well, and was so graceful and lady like, and though she is not so youthful as she has been, nor perhaps quite so beautiful, still the woman's reign is not over with her yet, even if she would rule with the sceptre of Venus instead of that of Minerva, which so well becomes her, and which she evidently gives preference to."

Mrs. Gen. Ashley too, is a most delightful lady, and one of the most esteemed, respected and popular at Washington." "Half all men's hearts are hers." She is a native of the west, and patronises all western folks, herself and her carriage being always at their command, and a better patroness they could not have since from the white house to the Senate, her name is a sure passport and always the most flattering introduction. Mrs. Florida White, still continues in the ascendant, and hardly rivalled by any thing but her own beautiful portrait, which with her husband's is hanging in the library.—"Miss Calhoun so like her father, but yet so very delicate." But we must not enumerate.

As to places, the view from the Capital is represented at this time, as being most splendid: the whole surrounding country appearing in its richest drapery. The grounds about the President's House, are most tastefully and elegantly laid out, and the old Hero gave our friend and her party, a very kind and gallant reception.

But we must close our "table talk" which we have only set down, because, it pleased and amused us for an half hour, but which we cannot guarrantee it will do for others, since in our mode of serving it up, has lost that spirit and point which the fair narrator better than any one else could give it.

COMMON COUNCIL OF NEW YORK.

We little thought when we first called the attention of our readers to the ludicrous situation of the body without a head, that we should still have to record a tale of its existence in statu quo. There was a time, when the head was off, the body would die. But here is a body, as lively and vigorous as ever, without a head, and no very immediate prospect of getting one. To be serious, however, this is carrying the joke a little too far, that the dogged determination of 16 men, should act as a dead weight upon all business necessary to be enacted, to the inconvenience and serious evil of a large community, is something too much of a good thing. It is all very well, and mighty fine, to be resolved, but there is such a thing as paying too dear for one's whistle.

THE TRIAL OF SPROGELL, WILLIAMS, AND BOON, FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

This important trial came on in the District Court this week—Fowler who was a prisoner on the former trial was admitted State's evidence on this occasion. St. George Campbell, and Mr. Doran conducted the case for the commonwealth, and David Paul Brown, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Humphreys, for the accused—at 6 o'clock on Wednesday the case for the prosecution closed—Mr. Humphries opened the case for the defence, Mr. Kennedy spoke very forcibly in behalf of Sprogell. We abstain in the present state of the affair from entering more particularly into the matter still on trial, but shall next week give our readers the substance of it.

The Great increase of trade to the West.—The Cleveland Herald complains bitterly of the delay in getting their goods through from New York by Buffalo. The cause is that the means of transport are not adequate to the trade, and the shipping and the steamers on Lake Erie must be increased. There are at this time constantly 100 cargoes or more collected at Buffalo for want of vessels.

LAWS IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

Upon some of the parties concerned in the horrible and savage act of burying a man alive—the jury have decided that as some thousands were concerned in the outrage, it would be impossible to proceed against a few. The Transcript asks these jurors whether if a gang of burglars were to break into either of their houses, and one of the lot only chanced to be taken, that juror would proceed against him—undoubtedly he would—he would not say—you are a shameful villain, you have broken into my house and stolen my property, but as there were others who were also concerned in the affair, I let you off, go! No! he would on the contrary say I've caught one at least, and I will make him an example to the rest. The cases are perfectly parallel, and there is no backing out. The laws must be openly, honestly, and fearlessly upheld, or they become a farce, and the halls of justice a SOLEMN mockery.

MORRIS MATTSON.

The Inquirer of this city states that our fellow townsman, Morris Mattson is about to make a visit to Texas and Mexico, where he will pass the summer and ensuing winter. We wish him every happiness on his tour, and shall have much pleasure in seeing an account of his travels.

THEATRICAL.

Madame Celeste has continued to bring good houses at this late season of the year to the Chesnut street Theatre. She has appeared in a new character, Yelva, in which she was quite successful. It is said that she has engaged at her own expense some talented vocalists from the old world, in order to produce ballet operas.—No doubt they will tell—too much pantomine tires.

At the Walnut Street our favourites have been appearing before us one by one appealing to us with their benefits—for the most part—once only in a season—and they have been well answered. Mrs. Willis *par excellence* the Kelly of the stage provided us a rich feast on Monday both in novelty and in the excellence of her own acting. Mr. Murdoch has taken a second benefit in consequence of not being able to play again in Philadelphia for some time.

Dowton has made a great hit in Boston.

Jack Reeve is a great favorite in Gotham.

The Ternan's are in Canada—Herr Cline proceeds there shortly.

Mrs. Hamblin is successful with her new Theatre in New York.

Andrew Pranty or Prentiss, from the county of Farmini, Ireland, was lately killed near Batavia—he was on his way to purchase land in Michigan. Having about $500 in his possession of which only 100 was found, and the remainder is therefore supposed to be in his trunk which has not yet been discovered.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE S. E. POST.

WASHINGTON, June 29th, 1836.

Dear Sir—I have the honor again to address you from my cloudy tabernacle. We have had another long, dull, dirty storm, half rain, half mist, such weather as might tempt a hypochondriac, to hang himself. Cold enough to make a fire very agreeable; think of a fire in the last of June in this latitude! yet I have had one and felt it quite comfortable. If I had been a man of very acute sensibility, I should have shut myself up from the sight of my fellow creatures, for between the complaints of the ladies, at being kept in, and the grumbling of the men at having to go out, my feelings of sympathy were kept in constant action. The long cadaverous faces I met in the street—dimly seen through mist and rain, reminded me of the illustrations of *Dante's Inferno*. The gaunt forms, bent to an angle of 45 degrees, grasping their umbrellas, and hurrying past each other, "without a word or kindly sign," mightily resembled those described in "Vathek," in the hall of the infernals.—The people begin to grow quite wolfish, I hear of daily quarrels and feel rejoiced that the session is so nearly at an end, or I might be compelled to recount some scenes as disgraceful as some that took place a short time since. Somebody said "the best of friends must part," they had better change it to "the best of friends must quarrel," for some quarrels have taken place (political ones I mean,) between gentlemen who have hitherto stood back to back, and shoulder to shoulder.

The great parties seem again to have broken up, and like the Arctic ocean after a tempest, the *floes* are widely floating about, uncertain of their present position or future destination. *The vox populi*,—the tide of public opinion, has carried all before it, as it always must and will, but should the wind shift, the reaction will be tremendous. Private discussions, that are not obtruded on the public, are and ought to be held sacred from the hands of the letter writer, so I forbear to mention them, but when they are before every body like the sparring of Messrs. Mann and Vanderpool, of New York, they become public property. Mr. Mann was replying to some of the tirades of Mr. Wise, (which to be sure was a very idle thing of any gentleman, who had any thing else to do,) and Mr. Vanderpool desired him rather roughly "not to say any thing to disgrace the delegation." Mr. Mann, probably conceiving that the delegation was in much greater danger of being *disgraced* by some matter then in hand, than by any thing he was saying, took the admonition in high dudgeon, and high words ensued, and what direful catastrophe might have taken place, is terrible to think of, but "consideration like an angel came," and reminded the delegation that they could better spare a better man, so the dignitaries addressed them in the spirit, at least of Shakspeare, "be friends ye *New York* fools, be friends, we have *Southern* quarrels enow if you could tell how to reckon!" So the matter as far as I have heard passed over.

In the Senate on Monday, the amendment to the Post Office Bill, as relates to the boxes, put up and rented by the Postmasters, was under consideration, Messrs. Davis and Buchanan, offered amendments to the bill, regulating the prices &c. of the boxes, which were negatived. The bill with the amendment previously made was then read a third time.

The message of the President, with his veto, to the bill fixing permanently the adjournment of Congress came up, but was postponed to Tuesday.

About twenty bills from the House, principally relief bills, were then read a third time and passed.

The bill to increase the military establishment of the United States then came up, and after some conversation and striking out, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the Senate on Tuesday, the principal business that was finished, was passing the bill for altering the organization of the Post-office.

On the bill for the organization of the Navy coming up, Mr. Southard entered into some explanations of the principles on which it was constructed, and stated that as the Navy now stood, boys entering as midshipmen and behaving well, become in process of time captains, though there was no law by which they were appointed. That children at the breast, had been known to be appointed midshipmen, and sometimes men of 24 or 25 years were entered. The committee thought it better to regulate by law the age at which boys should enter the Navy, and had fixed it between the ages of 14 and 18. It also provided that the boys should be selected as equally as possible from all the states in the Union, in proportion to their representation. He went on to explain the necessity for creating in our Navy the grades of admirals, vice admirals and rear admirals, and paid a handsome compliment to the officers of the Navy.

Mr. Buchanan was opposed to taking up so important a bill, with the idea of acting on it, so late in the session, he thought it incumbent upon the Senate to give it a longer and more cool consideration, than was possible now to do, and to test the sense of the Senate, moved to lay the bill on the table which motion was carried, yeas 12, nays 15. Several bills were ordered to a third reading, and after some Executive business the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives on Tuesday, was solely engaged in carrying through the Deposite Bill, or the Division Bill or whatever it is called, which it did by an immense majority, the vote being yeas 155, nays 32. The President, it was generally thought would refuse to sign it, but the majority was so large that he did not hesitate.

On Wednesday in the House, the Land Bill, or rather the bill to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the states was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Hawes, was laid on the table. The bill to change the organization of the Post Office, received from the Senate with amendments, was referred to the committee on the Post Office. The House then passed nine or ten bills from the Senate of a private nature, and then took up the Appropriation Bill, or that clause of it relative to the Delaware river, &c. &c. The members "remarked" and disputed on the appropriation for that and other rivers, till the House adjourned.

On Tuesday after some private business, the House took up the Post Office Bill in committee of the whole, some of the amendments of the Senate were agreed to, others refused, after debating on the subject till the hour for the special order of the day, they laid it by and took up the Harbor Bill, on which they debated till half past two, when they went to dinner.

In the Senate on Friday, a message was received from the President, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, relative to the state of affairs in Texas, and stating that he had taken measures to get more information. On motion of Mr. Clay, the report and papers accompanying were ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Tuesday next. Various reports were received from the committees and some private business, the bill for the organization of the Navy was taken up, and occupied the Senate for the remainder of the day. Finally the bill was amended to suit them, and provided for one admiral, one vice admiral, and three rear admirals, after which it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In Senate on Friday, eighty bills were read a second time, and ordered to a third reading, all relief bills. They were then read a third time, by their titles and passed.

The House, on Saturday took up the bills making appropriations for the District of Columbia, and other matters connected therewith, which occupied the time till the hour fixed for the further consideration of the harbor bill, which occupied the House till half past 3 o'clock, when they took their recess.

A duel took place here this week between two young men, midshipmen in the navy. I do not know what led to the quarrel, and shall not give surmises, what I know I will tell you. The difference occurred at Norfolk, Mr. Key accusing Mr. Sherburne of cowardice. They determined to settle their quarrel in the district, which seems a privileged place for such things, a sort of "Alsatia." I do not know how long Mr. Key had been in the city before the fatal *rencontre*, but Mr. Sherburne had been here about a fortnight, they went out privately with their seconds, both of whom I believe were young physicians. On the ground just inside the State of Maryland, Mr. Sherburne said he should be satisfied if Mr. Key would retract the terms coward, but Mr. Key said he did not go there to retract, but to fight. The first fire both missed. I am informed that Mr. Sherburne again said that he had no wish to injure Mr. Key, and if he would say that he did not mean that he was a coward he should be satisfied; again Mr. Key said he would not retract, and that one of them must die. At the second fire he received the ball of his antagonist through the body. He lived about half an hour. I know little of Mr. Key, but Mr. Sherburne is an amiable good tempered young man, who was probably forced into the conflict by the knowledge that he would be shunned by his comrades, and ruined in his professional career if he sat down tamely under the insult. It is unfortunate that such things should take place with such complete impunity, but while examples are set by the highest men in the nation, going out on the most trifling vocations, with what face can they punish those who follow in their path. There has much been said and written against duelling, but no stop will be put to the practice, while it is considered disgraceful to decline a challenge, or put up with an affront. If the penalty was such disgrace that no man would submit to it, or could be ridiculed for refusing to risk, it might prevent this insane practice, but how can we expect our legislators to make laws against themselves? I hope to see the day when the candidates for Congress, will be called on among other pledges to promise their utmost exertions to pass a law that will prevent these meetings.

The Hall of Representatives presents the greatest scene of confusion at present that I ever witnessed; the members do not seem to know what they would be at themselves, and people go to the evening session to see the fun, much as they go to the theatre. Very little of what is said can be distinguished in the gallery, and it is almost useless to go with the hope of hearing.

In the Senate on Tuesday, (having nothing else to do, one would suppose,) they took up the expunging resolutions of Mr. Benton, but I have not heard what they done with them.

The House have been engaged these two or three days back on the harbor bill.

We are now and then blessed with a glance of the sun, just enough to prevent our forgetting what it looks like, but not enough to dispel the vapours of the atmosphere, or the brain. To tell the truth we are becoming a very dirty people, the wash-women are scolding and clamouring like a flock of gulls, and the bachelors are buttoning their vests up to the throat in despair, paper collars are getting quite in repute, and every thing looks dull, but the pigs, they enjoy themselves amazingly—an old lady swine with a fine progeny has taken possession of a new mud-puddle before my windows, and seems as happy as the day is long, there stands a man at this moment looking at her with such a lackadaisical air, that I can fancy he is saying, "you dont want a clean shirt, confound you!"

SALES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers.

			price sold for.	par.
753 shares	United States Bank,		126½a128	100
40	do.	Philadelphia Bank,	113	100
205	do.	Girard Bank,	61a62½	50
34	do.	Farm. & Mech. Bank,	67	50
11	do.	Commercial Bank,	67	50
10	do.	Mechanic's Bank,	63¾	35
105	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	61	50
20	do.	Penn Town. Bank,	78	50
10	do.	Kensington Bank,	70¼	50
30	do.	Northern Liberty Bank,	55¼	50
10	do.	Western Bank,	59¼	50
310	do.	Kentucky Bank,	72a73	70
710	do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	84¼a84½	80
3	do.	Pittsburg Bank,	59	50
100	do.	N. Orleans Gas Bank,	35¼	30
10	do.	Northern Bank, Kentucky,	52	50
138	do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	167a169¼	50
3550	do.	Del. & Hudson Canal,	99a103	100
388	do.	Norristown Rail Road,	50a50½	50
200	do.	Morris Canal,	101¼	100
113	do.	New Castle Rail Road,	36a37	25
95	do.	Wilmington & Susque. R. R.	35	40
20	do.	American In. Co.	33	25
13	do.	Atlantic In. Co.	66	60
140	do.	Camden & Amboy R. R.	145a146	100
133	do.	Philada. & Trenton, R. R.	136a137	100
8	do.	Philadelphia Gas Stock,	100	100
$1000		State, 5 per cents, 1834	100	100
$5190.86		do. do. 1836	105	100
$10 000		Drafts on N. Y. at sight,	100	100
$1500		Lehigh, 6 per cts. 1839	100¼	100
$150		do. do. 1845	102¼	100

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

June 24, received from		June 28,	
David Walton, Esq.	$2 00	John B. Gibson,	$10 00
Wm. Bailey, Esq.	2 00	Thomas Hall,	3 00
Asa Babcock, Esq.	5 00	J. Otis,	2 00
June 25,		Samuel Squire,	5 00
Zion Culpepper, nett,	4 50	Leo'd W. Candler, esq.	5 00
R. Bell, Esq.	2 00	Chas. G. Ryman, Esq.	5 00
J. Watson,	2 00	Philip Wolfenberger,	5 00
C. J. Marsh,	3 00	Isaac Coles,	1 00
David Brooks, Esq.	4 00	Jno. M. Holmes, Esq.	2 00
William Coe, Esq.	2 00	John Griffis, Esq.	5 00
E. H. Hames, Esq.	2 00	L. Whittlesey, Esq.	10 00
Wm. J. Cole, Esq.	4 00	June 29,	
E. Thomas, Esq.	5 00	C. Morgan, J. J. J. Tompkins, Z. McCain, H. K. Stanley,	10 00
F. P. Redmond, Esq.	2 00	J. Skinner,	
June 27,		S. D. Neans, Esq.	2 00
Samuel Lenton,	5 00	John McQuigg, Esq.	4 00
Israel Miller,	5 00	Geo. E. Savage,	3 00
William E. Terrill,	1 25	G. La Herst, Esq.	10 00
Lewis Van Horn,	1 25	L. Van Buskirk, Esq.	2 00
D. H. Gilmer,	5 00	L. Gex, Esq.	5 00
James S. Clark,	10 00	June 30,	
Charles H. Nelson,	4 00	James Pringle,	2 00
Jacob Geiger,	5 00	Samuel Phillips, Esq.	5 00
Daniel Philip Lange,	5 00	Th. Maxwell, Esq.	10 00
Wm. E. Lanier, Esq.	5 00	Abm. Boys, Esq.	2 00
D. G. Perry, Esq.	14 00	Jonathan Cobb, Esq.	10 00
S. Winchester, Esq.	5 00	W. L. Post, Esq.	2 00
Thomas Dover, Esq.	5 00		
J. McNeil, Esq.	2 00		

COMMUNICATION.

STAMMERING CURED, BY DR. COMSTOCK.

Mr. Editor—Having experienced, to a very painful extent, the many deprivations necessarily and peculiarly connected with inveterate stammering, to which I have been subject from early life, I am anxious thus to acknowledge the restoration that has been effected in my case, under the instruction of Dr. Comstock. Knowing, as I well do, how valuable such a communication would have once been to me, I am induced to pen this for the benefit of others.

My articulation, until very lately, was so embarrassing and difficult, as to have, in a very great degree, shut out from me the pleasures of conversation. I could scarcely articulate a single sentence without considerable effort on my part, and apparent anxiety and pain to others. I therefore seldom spoke from choice, and even avoided when possible, the necessity of doing so. I am, however, no longer subjected to these severe deprivations, but so relieved from them that I can now converse with friends or strangers, and feel confident of my power to do so.

Many years ago, and at some expense and trouble, I sought out Mr. Chapman, a teacher then of considerable notoriety, and placed myself immediately under his care. Of him I do not complain, but notice the fact as part of my experience. Those who are aware of his injunctions, knew how impossible it is here to compare the peculiarities of his plan with the principles of my last tutor's, whose system, however, I should unhesitatingly prefer.

Philada. July 2, 1836.—1t* A. EVANS.

PLATINA POINTS.

Platina Points for Lightning Rods, constantly on hand, and for sale at

GEORGE RUSSELL'S

Watch, Jewellery and Spectacle Store, No. 18 north Sixth street, opposite Commerce street.

jy 2—4t*

To Western and Southern Merchants.

THE great prevalence of Diarrhea, Bowel Complaint, and Cholera Morbus, in the South and West, particularly upon the shores of the Western waters, and the great violence and rapid progress of these disorders, renders it an object of great importance, to be provided with a medicine which may be relied upon as an effectual and speedy remedy. BAKER'S SPECIFIC is offered to the public, as the DESIDERATUM required. Having been used in upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND CASES, with almost invariable success, the proprietor confidently recommends it as the most certain, effectual and prompt remedy ever used for the above diseases.

It has never been known to fail to cure a Diarrhea, if promptly administered (either to children or adults, in a very short time, and will be found particularly serviceable where medical aid is not readily obtained, and during the prevalence of the *Malignant Cholera*, which invariably commences with a Diarrhea. Individuals and families will find it advantageous to be supplied with a bottle in case of sudden attacks. Price 25 cents.

For sale, Wholesale or Retail, by the agents for the proprietor, H. E. WALLACE & Co. Druggists, (successors to Wm. Baker,) No. 16 north 5th st. Philada. west side.

Country merchants, desirous of introducing the article, will be supplied on most accommodating terms. feb 27—1tf

For Wilmington, DAILY.

THE Steam boat WILMINGTON, Capt. Furman Black, will leave Arch st. Wharf for Wilmington, every day at two o'clock, P. M. and returning, will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia, every day at seven o'clock, A. M.

Fare to Wilmington or Philadelphia, 75 cents.

Marcus Hook or Chester, 50

All baggage at the risk of its owner.

Freight as per printed list.

Breakfast and dinner provided on board.

All freight to be delivered on board of the boat at least one hour before the time of departure, as no receipt will be given after that time. ap 9—6tf

JULY, 1836.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
2 SATURDAY,	4 36	7 24	5 37	
3 SUNDAY,	4 37	7 23	6 20	D. H. M.
4 MONDAY,	4 37	7 23	7 8	
5 TUESDAY,	4 37	7 23	7 45	Full 28 12 45
6 WEDNESDAY,	4 38	7 22	8 35	Last 5 12 44
7 THURSDAY,	4 38	7 22	9 17	New 13 3 41
8 FRIDAY,	4 39	7 21	9 59	First 21 9 28
9 SATURDAY,	4 39	7 21	10 43	

Table title: ALMANAC.

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberty, Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society, receives deposits on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, from 3 o'clock, P. M. until 6, at their office, No. 79 North Third, below Green street.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th May, in St. Joseph's Church, by the Rev. Edward McCarthy, Mr. Arthur Lannan, to Mrs. Johanna Crilly, both of Philadelphia.

On the 22d ult. at Clover Hill, N. J. by the Rev. G. C. Schenck, George P. Rex, M. D. formerly of this city, to Miss Gertrude V. youngest daughter of Jacob Williamson, Esq. of Amwell, N. J.

On the 16th ult. in Trenton, N. J. by the Rev. I. W. Yeoman, Richard O'Brien, Esq. son of the late Commodore Richard O'Brien, to Marion M. Allison, daughter of Richard Allison, deceased.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Bethune, Mr. William P. Hornor, to Miss Anna D. Yard, daughter of the late Charles Yard, all of this city.

On Monday evening, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Edward Olmsted, Esq. to Katherine Ann, daughter of Michael Nisbet, Esq.

By the Rev. George Chandler, on the evening of the 9th ult. Mr. Azel P. Davis, to Miss Hannah Lewellen.

By the same, on the evening of the 21st, Mr. John Matlack, to Miss Elizabeth Keyser.

By the same, on the evening of the 23d ult. Mr. William Nolan, to Miss Sarah T. Johnson.

On Monday evening, 20th ult. by the Rev. Wm. C. Mead, Mr. William Drinkhouse, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. Joseph Warner, all of Southwark.

In Eastport, Me. by the Rev. Mr. Edes, Charles C. Davis, recently of Philadelphia, to Miss Elizabeth, D. Plumer, of Newburyport.

In Baltimore county, on Tuesday the 21st ult. by the Rev. Daniel E. Reese, Captain E. S. Hawkins, of the U. S. Army, to Miss Mary E. daughter of Major John Wilson.

On the 21st ult. at Spring Hill, Byberry, after the manner of friends, Dr. Allen Knight, to Elizabeth T. daughter of Daniel Smith.

On Tuesday morning 21st ult. at Womelsdorf, by the Rev. James Miller McKimm, Mr. John Treat, of Reading, to Miss Susan Amelia German, of the former place.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday afternoon, of Consumption, Ellen, consort of William Rogers, aged 20 years.

Suddenly, Mr. Wm. Sedden, in the 65th year of his age, a native of England, and for many years a resident of this country.

On Friday morning, in the 68th year of her age, Mrs. Esther, wife of John Haywood.

On Monday morning, 29th ult. at 2 o'clock, after a short illness, Mr. Peter Scravendyke, Sen. in the 74th year of his age.

On Sunday morning last, Sarah, infant daughter of Paul and Eliza Dursey.

On Monday evening, 27th ult. Mr. James McCarren, in the 63d year of his age.

On Monday morning, 27th ult. Mrs. Catherine Hailer, in the 76th year of her age, after a long and painful illness.

On Second day evening, 27th ult. in the 25th year of his age, William G. Ash, son of Joseph Ash.

Suddenly, on Sunday evening, 26th ult. Margaret Parker, infant daughter of Wm. C. and Sarah Parker, aged 9 months.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. William Berrett, in the 71st year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, Adaline Catharine, infant daughter of Thos. D. Dougherty, aged 5 months.

In the village of Brookeville, (Ind.) on the 7th ult. James H. M. Clayton, aged 25 years, recently from the State of Delaware, and brother to the Hon. John M. Clayton, Senator in Congress, from that State.—The deceased was of the profession of the law, was talented, and but a few weeks previous, full of hope.

On the 19th ult. in Gallatin County, Ky. Mrs. Eliza M'Conathy, consort of S. M. M. M'Conathy, in the 36th year of her age. The deceased was confined to her bed five months, with a pulmonary disease, which she bore with christian fortitude, and died in the full enjoyment of the Christian Religion, and a hope of future happiness. She has left a large family of children and circle of friends to mourn her premature death.

At Galveston Island, (Texas,) on the 19th May, after a long and painful illness, Simeon L. Randolph, of New Jersey, in the 21st year of his age.

In Duxbury, Mass. on the 19th ult. Mrs. Betsey Holmes, consort of Mr. Bradford Holmes, aged 57.

Died at her residence, in Evesham Township, Burlington county, New Jersey, on Thursday the 16th of last month, Mrs. Abegail Lippincott, aged 88 years, 2 months and 12 days.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 4th ult. Mr. Joseph Keyser, long known as a respectable and worthy inhabitant of this city. The writer of this brief notice has had an acquaintance of years and can well test to the noble qualities of mind and heart which he possessed—a mind richly stored with materials which might have placed him in an elevated sphere of usefulness,—but being of retiring manners, he rather avoided any opportunity that would draw upon him the observation or applause of man. It was in the domestic circle that his worth was best known and appreciated, and it is there that the bereavement has fallen like a thunderbolt and where so late all was smiling happiness, a devoted wife and children mourn a kind husband and affectionate father; but may they feel consolation in knowing, that promise which has never failed, is extended to them, "A friend to the widow, and a father to the fatherless." And may that peace which he experienced in his last moments, be also theirs, at the closing scene—"Mark the upright man—for the end of that man is Peace."

Unparalleled Bargains,

In Beaver County, Pennsylvania, only 30 miles down the Ohio, from the city of Pittsburg.

THE Subscriber, as agent, offers for sale a great variety of valuable and interesting *Real Estate* in the vicinity of the *Falls and mouth of Beaver River*, viz: upon the Banks of the Ohio, both above and below the mouth of Beaver, and upon both margins of the Beaver, from its mouth to the head of the Falls, a distance of 4 or 5 miles.

This property was selected early, and consists of immense water power; of the most eligible sites for commercial and manufacturing purposes—(with reference to the facilities afforded by Rivers, Canals, Rail roads, Coal Banks, &c. &c.)—of delightful locations for buildings: of lands by the acre, from one to one hundred, adjoining the flourishing villages of the neighborhood, of Mills, Houses, Stores, &c. &c. and all upon the most liberal terms.

For the information of persons at a distance, it may be remarked, without the fear of contradiction, that, viewing the natural and artificial advantages, this location, for a manufacturing and commercial town is without a parallel in the United States.

In addition to the unequalled concentration of important public avenues (as exhibited by the above chart) now completed, in progress, or projected, we have a river some 500 feet broad, falling about 70 feet in 5 miles, and affording power for a thousand mills; and in sight of our town, almost inexhaustible quantities of bituminous coal, cannel coal, superior building stone, of several varieties, lime stone, clay for bricks, fire clay—for pottery, for glass, &c. iron ore, slate for the roofs of our houses, salt wells, alum, yellow ochre, Spanish brown, and many other mineral substances of great value.

We have, already, within two and a half miles of the common centre, a population of 5000 or 6000 enterprising inhabitants from all the northern, eastern and middle states, from 25 to 30 Grist and Saw Mills, 2 Woolen Factories, 2 Cotton Factories, 2 Paper Mills, 2 Oil Mills, 2 Breweries, 2 Sash Factories, 2 Machine Factories, 1 Iron Foundry, 1 Scythe Factory, 1 Wire Factory, 15 or 20 Boat Yards, more than 30 Stores, 20 Taverns, 20 Smitheries, 60 Shoe Establishments, and a due proportion of all other desirable elements of a large western town—though none of the above establishments in sufficient numbers, or with sufficient capital, to supply the increasing demand, and growth of population, throughout the Mississippi Valley. Many manufacturers in this vicinity, are, with all their industry, several months behind the requirements of their regular orders, particularly the manufacturers of iron, &c. the materials for which, together with water power and coal, are in the greatest abundance in our immediate neighborhood.

Capitalists from several of the prominent cities of the Union, have already made investments among us, to the amount of about $300 000, and are now in treaty for water power, Coal Banks, Commercial Sites, &c. &c. but for extensive manufacturers, the greatest inducements are now held out.

We have some eight or ten steamboats passing us every day, and shall, within 90 days, have five daily Steamboats regularly plying between this place and the city of Pittsburg.

With all these advantages, in the centre of a healthy, fertile, well settled, and rapidly improving country, we cannot fail to have a growth unknown in the history of other towns, whether in the east or west. About 200 buildings will be erected during the present year, within the limits above described, and still the prices of our property are truly insignificant, and cannot fail to advance several hundred per cent. in the hands of those who purchase at the present time.

For other particulars see my printed charts or a description of Beaver, the Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, for October and November, and Casket for December last. ☞ All orders for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, in Western Pennsylvania, New York, and Virginia and the eastern counties of Ohio, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, by

MARCUS T. C. GOULD.

June 7th, 1836. New Brighton, Beaver co. Pa.

jy 2—tf

For Sale,

FARMS in Beaver County,—also a few unimproved tracts—also, land near Honesdale, Wayne county, Pa.

B. CHEW, Jr.

ap 30—iftf Office No. 90 Walnut st. Phiada.

Map of Texas and Mexico.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, a handsome COLORED MAP OF TEXAS, MEXICO, and the South Western Section of the United States: with Descriptive Sketches of Texas and Mexico, at the present time. my 7—tf

Baker's Intelligence Office.

Established in May, 1811.—the S. E. corner of Chesnut and (entrance in) Third street—up stairs.

PROCURES Houses and Parts, Boarders, Lodgers, Clerks Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar keepers, Hostlers, Porters, Housekeepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children, and Bought Servants.

For sale, the time of a colored girl, 16 years old, and 12 to serve.

A Wet Nurse wants a situation.

Wanted, a child to wet nurse. jn 4—2t*

Notice.

THOSE persons indebted to the estate of the late Benjamin Bay, deceased, will please make payment, and those persons having claims on the estate, will present their accounts duly authenticated, to the Subscriber, for settlement.

CHARLES WETHERILL,

No. 65 north Front street,

Administrator to the estate of Benjamin Bay, deceased.

jy 2—6t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Dyre, deceased, late of Oxford township, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement, to the Subscribers. MARTHA DYRE, Executrix.

FRANKLIN DYRE, CHAS. SHALLCROSS, } Executors.

jy 2—6t*

Valuable Sale of Real Estate,

IN ST. LOUIS, Mo.

WILL be sold, by James Brotherton, Sheriff of the county of St. Louis, on the 10th of August, on the premises—situated on lots No. 17 and 12, in North St. Louis, and immediately on the bank of the Mississippi, the Steam Saw Mill, built by A. Kasson & Co. A. so, at the same time and place, six other lots of ground, situate in North St. Louis.

The mill is 35 by 71 feet, 2½ stories high, the two lower stories of granite, the upper part being of frame or wood. The engine is a superior one, of 40 horse power, sufficient to run four saws.

From the high price and increasing demand for lumber in St. Louis, and the growing prosperity of the place, this renders it a most desirable property to persons wishing to embark in the lumber business.

I will also sell at the same time and place, all the appurtenances to the mill, which is now in successful operation, together with a good stock of saw logs, and give immediate possession.

In addition to the Sheriff's deed, I will give a deed with full covenants of warranty. JAMES M. DE SOU.

P. S.—The building is admirably adapted to the flouring business, and the situation a desirable one. jy 2—3t

Philadelphia Saturday News,

AND LITERARY GAZETTE:

EDITED by Morton McMichael and Joseph C. Neal. The day is published the first number of a new paper.

The following notices from our exchange Daily papers, are added as testimonials of the ability of the gentlemen engaged in publishing *The News*.

"We see that Mr. Godey is about to issue a newspaper to be called 'The Saturday News,' in which he will be aided by Alderman McMichael and Mr. Joseph C. Neal, two good men and true, with genius and judgment, power to draw tears or create smiles. Well, success attend the young folks."—*Philada. U. S. Gazette.*

"*Clever Trio.*—Our enterprising and talented young townsmen seem determined that the public shall not suffer for want of new papers. Not less than half a dozen have been commenced within the last month or two, among them 'The Saturday News,' a weekly paper on the plan of the Saturday Courier, and to be under the editorial supervision of Messrs. Godey, McMichael, and Neal, three gentlemen well and favorably known to the Philadelphia public. The success of a literary enterprise with such able and efficient aid cannot be doubted. We cordially wish them success."—*Phila. Inq. & Cour.*

"The Saturday News, is the title of a new weekly paper, the prospectus of which is now in circulation. It will be conducted by Morton McMichael, Jos. C. Neal, and Louis A. Godey, Esqs. A better trio for a weekly *journal* cannot be found in the Union. Mr. McMichael is a writer of vigorous and versatile talent, and Mr. Neal is our *beau ideal* of an editor. We doubt if there exists his equal in a peculiar 'walk' of writing among all the Journalists of the land. We sit down to his columns as we would to a dinner, being certain of both nurture and refreshment, the course and the dessert. Mr. Godey is himself a wedded Series, and has a fabulous knack in what he writes of having the taste of the times. To one a novel phrase, we wish them all success."—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

"The Saturday News, is the title of a new gazette to be published by Messrs. Louis A. Godey, Morton McMichael, and Jos. C. Neal, all of whom are experienced in the matter of periodical literature and are familiar with the Grey goose quill. Mr. Godey is well and favorably known as the enterprising publisher of the Lady's Book, one of the best magazines issued in this country, and is likewise a writer of much ability. His aid will be of essential service to the new enterprise. Mr. McMichael has long been connected with the Philadelphia Press, and has few superiors in the main pursuit of a periodical. His style is clear and vigorous, and he possesses an enviable tact at seizing upon the most popular topics, and treating them in a manner which enhances their interest. Of the third individual at this firm we shall not speak. His merits, if he has any, and his demerits are so well known to the readers of this paper as to render any thing we could say unnecessary."—*Pennsylvanian.*

The following is from the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, and alludes to Mr. Neal, who was formerly editor of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum.

"The portrait of Peter Brush, which is going the grand tour of newspaper travel, is a capital portrait of a lazy, idle, snappy, grog shop politician, but could hardly have been painted better by Hogarth himself. It is wrongly credited to the Cincinnati Farmer. It is one of the good things of the Vade Mecum, and was written for that paper by one of the most amusing and perfect delineators of humorous Originals in this country. Indeed we have for several years been of opinion that the gentleman in his particular line has not his superior on either side of the Atlantic."

Published weekly, on a sheet equal in size to any published in this city, at $2 per annum, payable in advance.

Subscriptions received by

L. A. GODEY, & CO.

jy 2—1t No. 100 Walnut st. Philadelphia.

Opinion of the President of the United States, Relative to this Institution.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress who presented to the President an Exposition from the Proprietor of the Manual Labor Bank, and Saving Fund.

"General Jackson says, he can see no objection to your plan of business, with reference to your Banking, as it is founded on a real security, and most depend upon Commercial Credit for circulation, which is all fair; but he is decidedly opposed to CHARTERED MONOPOLIES, which sanction a paper credit, without a proper metallic basis."

EXPOSITION AND TERMS

OF THE

Manual Labour Bank,

AND

Six Per Cent. Saving Fund,

NORTH-EAST CORNER OF SECOND AND RACE STREETS.

Capital $500,000

Secured in Trust by Judgment confessed on Real Estate, and publicly recorded, accordingly to the following

CERTIFICATE.

On the 11th day of May, 1836, a Bond and Judgment, commencing from the 2nd February last, was filed in the District Court, for Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, as security for all the responsibilities of Banking and Saving Fund Deposites, incurred by Dr Thomas W. Dyott, of the city of Philadelphia.

Copy from the Endorsement on the Bond.

"Entered in the Office of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, and Warrant of Attorney filed May 11, 1836 Pro. Prothonotary.

(Signed) M. COATS.

EXPOSITION.

The utility of Saving Funds, has been too universally admitted to require any argument to establish the fact of their beneficial influence on all classes. The industrious Mechanic is not only stimulated to practice the virtue of economy, by having a safe depository where his surplus earning will silently accumulate at Compound Interest, but he is tempted to increase his amount of industry, as well as frugality, under the certain conviction, that as time rolls on, his fund will be daily increased up to the period when old age calls for repose, and his amount of Savings yield him the sweet enjoyment of life's comforts, with the proud consciousness of self-achieved independence.

To the man of fortune it also presents many conveniences and advantages, which result from the facility of a deposite, under ample security, accompanied by periodical payments of interest.

THE MANUAL LABOUR BANK AND SAVING FUND, has been established by the Proprietor, in order to afford a Safe Depository for the Savings of Labor, and the surplus of incomes, under an ample security of his estate, at the full rate of legal interest—a security which he believes no other institution possesses—and a rate of interest which he is certain is not paid by any other. His motive for this, is to give to the meritorious working man the full legal interest, which he ought always to obtain for his savings, and the individual responsibility of the proprietor, affords a guarantee, that he will accept no more on deposite than his interest calls for, on the single principle of his liability; and which so effectually guards and protects the common safety of all the depositors, by restricting the amount to be received, to the security pledged, of 500,000 dollars.

As the character of the Bank is one of DEPOSITE and CIRCULATION ONLY, it can never incur any of those ruinous risks to which BANKS OF DISCOUNT are so liable, in periods of money pressure and fluctuation; nor can it ever participate in those violent shocks to which a contraction and expansion of the credit system give birth.

A paper circulation upon the basis of Specie Deposites and Real Estate security, certainly creates a foundation for a sound currency, without any parallel in the history of Banking; and as the individual responsibilities of the Proprietor is in pledge to the utmost cent of his property for his Bank in circulation, the security may be safely estimated at TEN DOLLARS IN SPECIE AND PROPERTY for every dollar of his Bills in circulation. A security which no Bank incorporated by the State possesses and which not being DEPENDENT on the PROMISSARY NOTES of individuals, as in the case of the chartered Banks, can at all times, and in the shortest possible period, be made available to the holders of his notes, even in the greatest extremity to which possible casualties could subject them. Hence, these notes furnish a currency to which no other Bank Note can claim to be equal, on the ground of a certain and solid equivalent in specie and property.

When Depositors withdraw their respective amounts, they will be paid in Gold, Silver, the Bills of Incorporated Banks, or those of the Manual Labor Bank—at their option.

The Interest accruing will be paid Quarterly, or carried to the credit of the depositor, according to the terms of the contract, at the time of deposite.

Ten days notice prior to the expiration of the period of Deposite, will also entitle the depositor of his funds, increased by the interest due to him.

Another instruction pays Compound Interest on Deposites, but it is just, and nothing more than the depositor could obtain for his Interest when due is so much Cash, and if he is entitled to Interest on his Principal, he is equally entitled to Interest on his Interest. To obtain this Compound Interest would always be in his power, by making it the subject of a new deposite.

The money received on deposite is employed by the Proprietor, in the production and encouragement of American Labor, whose profit pays all interest and charges to the community, he makes from his extensive factories, so that, unlike all the Banks and Saving Funds, which minister to the stock jobbing capacity of an idle portion of the community—the amount of his Savings are immediately applied to remunerate, encourage and promote American manufactures, and add to the stock of available industry, that constitutes the wealth of the Nation, and multiplies the resources of the state.

The following are the terms upon which the Proprietor binds himself, under legal contract, to receive deposites, and pay Interest, which are the most eligible to those who have Savings, or a Surplus Income, to put out at the highest rate of legal value for the use of money.

Estates, Trusteeships, Beneficial Societies, and other agencies, will be benefited by availing themselves of this mode of investment.

The current business incident to, and embraced in the Incorporated Banks, will be transacted at the Banking House, at the customary hours, and after and before these hours Saving Deposits, will be received at the Deposite Office and Counting House of the Proprietor, No. 141 North Second street, two doors above the Banking House.

TERMS.

Deposites for four months, not less than Ten Dollars, will be received, on which SIX PER CENT. per annum will be allowed, free of all charge of commission. Ten Days notice will be required of intention to withdraw the deposite at the end of that period. If no notice to withdraw is given, the deposite will be held, and the rate of interest for that period carried to the Cr. of the Depositor, when Interest will be allowed on the Whole Sum to his credit, and the same will be done at the expiration of every four months until notice is given to withdraw the deposite.

*** Permanent Depositors for one year will be received, and the Interest paid Quarterly, at 6 per cent. subject to the usual Notice of withdrawal.

Philadelphia, March, 1836.

T. W. DYOTT, Banker.

STEPHEN SIMPSON, Cashier.

N. B.—Savings Deposits will be received every day, after the usual Banking hours, until nine o'clock, P. M. at the Counting House and Deposite Office, No. 141 north Second street, two doors above the Banking House.

jy 2—eow1y.

Enlargement of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, To Mammoth Size.

EARLY in July, the S. E. Post, which has so long sustained a large portion of popular favour, will be increased to THIRTY-TWO COLUMNS, of enlarged dimensions.

It will retain all its present advantages of choice Engravings, Original Tales, Reviews, Poetry, &c. with the addition of the the best talents—to obtain which no expense will be spared.

The terms will be as heretofore, $2,00 a year when paid in advance—$2,50 at the expiration of six months, and $3,00 if not paid during the year.

In July will be commenced the publication of a **Weekly Periodical for the Parlour,** ENTITLED

THE NATIONAL ATLAS, AND ——

EACH No. containing SIXTEEN large quarto pages, *handsomely* printed on good double medium paper, with good type—making between 800 and 900 large pages, of choice selected reading, in a year. Each Number will be embellished with several good ENGRAVINGS, and every month a handsome colored Map will be appended.

The most prominent and popular feature of this periodical, is withheld till near the time it is to commence.—We shall permit the numerous periodicals proposed to commence about the first of July to take their ground, before we make our *chief peculiarity* known, as we do not choose to be anticipated by competitors.

A large portion of the Atlas and ——, will be made up of the same articles as are contained in the Saturday Evening Post, put into a convenient form for binding.

In this season of enterprise among publishers, we do not intend to remain behind our cotemporaries. We can obtain as much talent and labor as others, and will not stint the means to maintain and acquire pre-eminence.

Terms of the Atlas and —— Three Dollars a year, in advance. Agents and Clubs at a distance remitting $5, free of postage or charges, entitled to 2 copies, or 5 copies for $10. SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Publisher, Philadelphia.

*** Our friends who exchange with us, are requested to give the above a few insertions. my 28—

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

WILL BE PUBLISHED, NEXT WEEK,

The JULY Number of Atkinson's Casket, or Gems of Literature, Wit & Sentiment, with the following

EMBELLISHMENTS:

The Emigrant's Adventure, a beautiful steel plate—Church of the Holy Sepulchre—Malta. Music—"All by the Shady Greenwood Tree," arranged for the Piano.

CONTENTS.

The Emigrant's Adventure, by Mrs. S. J. Hale. Treatment of Wives. Letters from the South, by Campbell. Travels in the East. Lucy Stratford. Brooke's Letters. Adventures of a Thirty ten Pound Shot. The Wedding—by Mark Bone. Another Expedition to the Arctic Regions. Lacouses, No. IX. Church of the Holy Sepulchre, one. Malta, one. Frank in and Gov. Burnet. A Delicious Picture Captain Kidd, Slave or Account of New Discoveries. Theatre St. Charles, New Orleans. Influence of a Wife. Battle of the Brandywine. Ladies Philology. Wit and Sentiment.

LITERARY PORT-FOLIO.

Ups and Downs in the Life a Distressed Gentleman. Visit to Constantinople and Athens. Sketches of Switzerland. Coleridge's Letters. Tanner's Universal Atlas. History of Texas. Breckenridge and Hughes's Discussion.

POETRY.

The Early Dead, by W. G. Clark. Woman's Fidelity. A Boarding School. To ——. Stanzas. Elegy. Childhood and its Visiters. Lines written on Burning a Packet of Letters. On the Death of Mr. R. Morgan. The Tooth Ache. To Mary.

MUSIC.

All by the Shady Greenwood Tree, arranged for the Piano.

☞ The terms of this popular publication are $2,50 per annum, payable in advance, or $3 if not paid within the current year. Twelve numbers make a volume, containing about 700 closely printed pages, to this a title page and index are added at the end of the year. Considering the quality of the engravings, and the large amount of reading matter in the Casket, it is, perhaps the cheapest publication of the kind in the United States.

A few copies of the Casket for 1828, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33 '34 and '35, containing an extensive variety of splendid engravings, remain on hand, which may be obtained on application at this office. Address, post paid,

S. C. ATKINSON, Publisher,

jy 2 36 Carter's Alley, Philada.

The Silk Grower's Guide,

With various Engravings—at $2 per annum, in advance.

ON Wednesday, August 3, 1836, the first number of THE SILK GROWER'S GUIDE will be published by the Subscriber, and continued every other Wednesday thereafter, each number containing 16 large octavo royal octavo pages, double columns, expressly adapted for utility, and the whole subject fully illustrated by appropriate engravings.

Every possible source of information will be used to make this a standard publication for American cultivators of Silk.—The Editor is extensively familiar with the subject, from personal experience in its most important branches, and comes prepared to furnish his readers with information so much desired on this important subject. He will also be assisted by valuable persons in the city and vicinity, who in the Mulberry tree and Silk Worm have for many years received close attention.

The culture of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties—the rearing of Silk Worms—production of Cocoons—reeling, manufacturing and dyeing Silk—the easy introduction of the Silk business—its immense value to every farmer—its profits—its peculiar application to our climate, and the habits of our farmers, with numerous other curious facts, will be fully and honestly elucidated in this publication. Philadelphia, as a focus, possesses remarkable facilities for the acquisition and dissemination of this important knowledge. The Root Beet Sugar culture, and active interest subjects in general, will be assiduously attended to. The make the subject peculiarly intelligible, engravings will be freely employed to illustrate the work and no expense spared to procure it the first rank as the most complete publication on Silk husbandry in America.

It will be printed on fine paper, with good type, and packed up to defy injury in the mail. Six copies will be sent for $10—13 for $20. Address the Editor, post paid,

F. W. LEOPOLD,

43 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

☞ The usual exchange to editors who publish this.

jn 25—4tf

Administrator's Notice.

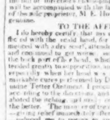
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joel McDermond, deceased, late of Blockley, are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims, will present them, duly authenticated, to

MARTHA McDERMOND,

jy 2—6t* Monroe Village.

Wanted,

AN apprentice to the Printing business. One that has been at the business for some time, would be preferred. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. my 28—tf



TETTER **Ointment.**

THIS OINTMENT cures effectually, the Tetter—Scald Head—Itch—Ringworm—Pimples and Grubs on the face, and all species of cutaneous eruptions.—It is considered unnecessary to make any comment on the virtue of this ointment, as it has within twenty years past, proved a speedy and effectual remedy for the above complaints.

PRICES of large boxes one dollar, or ten dollars per dozen—small boxes 50 cents, or five dollars per dozen.—A liberal discount made to Druggists, and those who purchase to sell again.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by M. E. Howell, at No. 63 north 6th. the second door above Cherry st. Philadelphia.

All orders from a distance, post paid, accompanied with the cash, and directed to the proprietor, will be thankfully received and attended to with despatch.

Also sold by the following Druggists: G. W. Chambers, N. W. corner of Fourth and Catharine sts., and G. Gordon, No. 11 south Seventh street.

In future Dr. Abraham Howell's Genuine Tetter Ointment, will be prepared only by M. E. Howell, widow of the late Dr. Abraham Howell.

ISAAC P. HOWELL.

CAUTION.—In consequence of several spurious mixtures being palmed upon the public as Dr. Howell's Genuine Tetter Ointment the proprietor considers it necessary to inform the afflicted, that the name of Dr. Abraham Howell will be labelled in full on each box, and in future the bill of directions enveloping the Genuine Ointment, will be accompanied with the fac simile of the signature of the sole proprietor, M. E. Howell, and no other will be genuine.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

I do hereby certify, that my daughter Adaline was afflicted with the scald head, for three months. It commenced with a dry scurf, attended with incessant itching, and continued to get worse; several lumps had risen on the back part of her head, which broke out in sores, and tended greatly to suppuration, and were very painful, more especially when her head was combed. Hearing of remarkable cures performed by Dr. Abraham Howell's Genuine Tetter Ointment, I procured one box, and used it according to the directions, and to my great satisfaction it abated the itching, and made considerable alteration for the better. The use of the ointment being plain and easy—giving relief immediately after the ointment was applied—induced me to persevere and by using two or three boxes more have realised a perfect cure. It is upwards of three years since the cure was effected and there is not the smallest appearance of the complaint remaining.

Witness my hand. CATHARINE MILLER.

jy 2—3m Wood street, near Sixth.

A View of the North Pole,

With Captain Ross's Interview with the Esquimaux Indians—and

Diorama, Sansom Street, NOW OPEN.

The peculiar arrangement of these highly interesting pictures, lead the mind to view them as only one of reality. Admittance, to both pictures 25 cents. jy 16—tf

A Dog Stolen.

WAS stolen away, on the 17th of this month, from No. 400 north Front street, a large WHITE POODLE DOG, having a number of yellow spots, some on each of his ears—a large yellow spot over his left shoulder. He answers to the name of CÆSAR or CAESAR, short tail—has a way of wagging or crying, either tied or untied, stands and moves. Whoever will give information, so that I may be able to bring the thief to justice, shall receive Fifteen Dollars reward, or Eighteen Dollars for the the thief and dog. The dog has long curly hair. The above reward will be paid by the owner,

JACOB GREEN,

ap 30—iftf No. 400 North Front street.

Carpet Manufactory.—Removed

TO No. 115 Juniper street between Cherry and Race street. "Work once well done is better than twice to done." In accordance with the above motto, the subscriber begs leave to impress upon the minds of those who are at the trouble and expense of making up carpets, that a good warp or chain is of the utmost importance to their durability.—Therefore, none but the very best three threaded warps shall be used, and the carpets will be wove full yard wide, and done in the best possible manner. Is not this some inducement to make a trial? Also Carpets for sale.

SAMUEL BARRY.

sept 3 '35—1yd

THE GLOBE

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

PAINTERS' PRAYERS.—Pay thou the penner in the day that thou comest to the yard day that may be set off, lest the good name of the law wendeth then thy bill: greeting.

Remember him of the quill, and the devils around him, and when thou wendest thy daughter to a man of her choice, send thou unto him a bountiful slice of the bridal loaf.

Borrow not that for which thy neighbor hath paid, but go and buy for thyself of him who hath it to sell.

Thou shalt not read thy neighbor's paper, nor neither him in the printed presence of it, yea, thou stand condemned in the sight of him who driveth the quill, and thy character be hawked about by poor children.—*Anon.*

A JUVENILE YANKEE TRICK.—In the village of New Bedford, (says the Providence Herald,) the boys were in the habit of playing at ball. A cross-grained old chap, who kept a cranberry store was somewhat annoyed by the juvenile sport; and whenever a ball came to his way would some upon it, take it into his store, and clap it into the store without ceremony. A few days since, having made a prize of one of the offensive articles as yourself, and adjourned to the store as soon found he had "caught a Tartar." A horrible explosion took place—the stores was blown to shivers—the store was shattered with the smoke—and about forty chaws worth of tobacker, wound in Virginia and Lexington, was entirely destroyed, and the owner of the same, lived on the south side of the river.

As the Fates would have it, heavy rains fell in the night previous to the regular day, which rendered the little river impassable. Its waters were raging, and its current becoming more rapid every hour.—The clergyman arrived at the time appointed at a point where he had been in the habit of fording the river; but it was as much as his life was worth to attempt to ford it, on this occasion. He turned his horse's head to return; when he was hailed by two voices on the opposite side of the stream—they were those of the bride and groom who engaged him to say.—After some debate it was agreed that the parties should proceed.

In the mean time the friend of the bridegroom arrived from the bride's house in the neighborhood. Then was proposed a new method of getting to the place of as never seen before,' and probably will not be again. The distance would be the average across on the margin of the river, while the parties stood on the opposite side.

After the ceremony was over, the groom tossed a few guilders across the river, which the fortune-teller picked up and pocketed as his fee, mounted his horse and proceeded homeward, and the married couple did the same.—*Ohio Journal.*

ASTRONOMICAL PRIZE.—Among all the varied forms and phrases in which exhibitions of the public, there is some more disgusting and ridiculous than that avaricious or dunderhead, who proposes to sell the persons of those who seem to consider it an indignity to be seen kissing with their hands, or performing any of the drudgeries of life: They think it ab-ve the dignity of a gentleman, in which character they would like to be considered, to aid their delicate fingers with a mean employment, as they would call such employment as most men engage in to earn, with honesty, their daily bread. Those who are thus affected with arrogance, would look upon it as an everlasting disgrace to be employed by their commercial acquaintance in the act of rolling a wheel-barrow through the streets, in the transaction of necessary business, as the immortal Franklin used to do through the streets of Philadelphia, or in tying provisions from the market, or in tilling the land. This foolish pride is often a heavy tax, levied upon the purse of its possessor, for, often do we see a person, in order to keep up appearances, expending his money, and subjecting himself almost to starvation, and to every domestic inconvenience, to prevent his pride being mortified, and to support his assumed dignity. Such fools are to be met in the more genteel society, as perfectly useless as the gold-ed butterfly which hovers above the flowers in the sunshine of summer, but as sweeps away by the cold blasts of autumn.

REMARKABLE ANECDOTE.

The particulars of the following very striking incident we lately read to be a friend, of Mr. Alfred, within the range of his personal knowledge; and having the most perfect confidence in his veracity, we anticipate not to give it as such to our readers—In a sea port town on the western coast of England, some years ago, there was notice given of a sermon to be preached on Sunday evening, on a Thursday dinner then. The preacher was a man of great celebrity in his calling; and consequently, large were down the room object of the discourse—to enforce the duty of a strict observance of the Sabbath—and to expose all evening audience. After the usual oratory of prayer, and hymn of praise, the preacher gave out his text, and proceeded to proceed with the sermon, when he suddenly paused, leaned his head for a few minutes, and seemed a few moments. It was imagined that he had become indisposed; but he soon recovered himself, and, informing the congregation, said, that before entering upon his discourse, he begged to mention to them a short incident—(it is now nearly fifteen years," said he, "since I was that within this place of worship,) and the circumstance, though not easily probably remember, the more so that which has now brought me to this place, in order to keep up appearances, expending his money, and subjecting himself almost to starvation, and to every domestic inconvenience, to prevent his pride being mortified, and to support his assumed dignity. Such fools are to be met in the more genteel society, as perfectly useless as the gold-ed butterfly which hovers above the flowers in the sunshine of summer, but as sweeps away by the cold blasts of autumn.

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Specimens of a Modern Dictionary.

For the use of those who wish to understand the meaning of things as well as words.

"A noble standard for language," to depend upon the caprice of every mountebank, who, because words are the clothing of our thoughts, cuts them out and leaves us bloated, and disgusting hero obtains that he cuts his dress."—*The Tatler.*

Habit.—The covering worn by the lady or maid in the longest and coldest walk in the shortest and lightest.

Happiness.—The health of the mind, produced by its virtuous exercise. They who would attain it otherwise may may search for the wind in a bag.

Hearth of women.—That with which the demon of discord finds the most kindling box.

Hood.—A hideous excrescence, used for hanging a hat on, thereby spoil with, shading the eyes, and as a target which they who know its value offer to be shot at by smiling a day.

Horish.—Another word for temperance and carefulness.

Hemp.—The cockatoo, also necessary which rogues hang by on a very easy contrary for the last one.

Holidays.—The stigmata of our boyhood; perhaps the only one of our life, of that which the remainder seems to have been wasts. Being robbed by the people of the present before the dear, which we hoped for what they are done in consummation of both. "Yes," he replied, "for he hopes for allowed to paid for the last payment of death."

Hope.—A commendation for the realities of life, none regarded by those who have the least to lose, since they are generally rendered much happier by reposition that they would be by possession.

Housekeeper.—The imaginary melody with which some are taught who have no ear.

Idol.—What many worship in their own shape who would be shocked at doing it in any other.

Immortality.—of modern charm—Drawing in one, cannot open the house for the sake of the next door.

Indigestion, Industry.—Two words which were never found together.

Infant.—A mysterious noise sent to us from the unknown country, one which, after performing twelve months, and giving warning to the former, before he can swim, or fly, or run, or do anything but cry, proceeds to die.

Knowledge.—A modish removal from the mountain of our ignorance.

Lawyer.—A family learned exclusively upon road and which there is therefore a sort of country in not exercising as they actually as we can. We may say with Titus, that we have lost a day if it have passed without our forgiving. The pilgrims at Mecca proceeds as especial sort of their devotion, that they call upon the Prophet to preserve them from interruptions.

Lark.—The comic chorister, that first sets the light of heaven in music.

Learning.—Too often a knowledge of words and an ignorance of things; a mere act of memory which may be exercised without common sense.

Legwood.—A dye much used in the manufacture of wine.

Labyrinth.—See Law.

Lamentation.—Adding a few years to the wrong end of life, and surprising ourself to sorrow.

Lottery.—The only game of chance where you are certain to lose your money.

Lover.—One who in his desire to obtain possession of another, has lost possession of himself.

Marriage.—That which all births have produced in about equal proportions; so much easier is it to die for religion than to live for it.

Marriage.—Taking a yoke-fellow, who may lighten the burden of existence if you pull together, or render it insupportable if you drag different ways.

Mary.—"I had rather be merry Mary," says Sir Thomas Wroton, "than fory Decembers;" and yet in his old age he was anxious to prolong the name of his daughter.

And from the dregs of life thought to receive
What the first sprightly running would not give."

Melancholy.—Log wounds to Heaven.

Mill, Cog. The joint production of the cow and the mouse.

Now.—See Snuffbox.

Nonsense.—Generally applied to any sense that happens to suffer from our own.

A POLITE SEA ROBBER.

We often read of extremely polite and gentlemanly highwaymen, who rob with such marvellous courtesy, that a man can hardly feel it in his heart to withhold his watch, his purse, or loaded of gems and chains, that he may chance to have about him. But it is not often we meet with a gentleman of a like persuasion who can represented as a most brutal and unfeeling sea robber. Such, however, is the character given, by reason their characters from unmitigated odium. Such being their general reputation, it is with no slight feeling of relief that we read the account so polished and courteous a villain, as the one described below. It is extracted from the "Adventures of a Wanderer." He had shipped at New Orleans, on board a vessel commanded by a Captain Rowland of Boston, and was returning. We got (says he) under way, and proceeded down the river and out into the gulf, as far as called the English Turn, when a boat, manned by twelve or fourteen men, came off from the shore, and when they had arrived within hail, they called to us, and asked if we wanted a pilot. The captain answered, "No," whereupon the man in the stern of the boat ordered some of the men to get out their oars. These was handed him, and it being made fast to the boat, he came aboard, with the two officers following. The men on board with all his men, excepting four, who remained in the boat. The captain then remarked that was a tall man, dark complexioned, and terrible in appearance. His eyes were black and piercing, his nose slightly Roman, and wore a huge pair of mild whiskers. His hair was also black, curling close to his head, and sun burnt. He saluted the captain in a courteous manner, and presented the pocket-book, pistols placed two of his men upon the scuttle to prevent any of the crew from escaping off deck, while he with two of his gang stuck close to the captain and mate. "Now, Gentlemen," said the pirate, "I must request all your passengers to come on deck." I did as I was ordered, and found there were a lady and two small children, and a gentleman who had been making a visit to his friends in New Orleans, but having received a letter supposing that the death of a near relation had left him heir to a large fortune, had resolved to hasten to his home, which was London. These persons came on deck. The lady was much frightened, but the pirate told them to be under no apprehension, and searched her with baggage which would not have disgraced the court of Great Britain. The pirate gave some orders to bring up the gentleman's trunk. The trunk was laid at his feet. "Now," said he, "bring up the captain and mate's property." They also were conducted. He then proceeded to overhaul the captain's trunk, which contained "no great shakes." "Captain, you have a very poor kit!" said he, with a scornful smile.

The pirate then examined the passenger's trunk. It contained about four hundred and forty dollars in specie. In taking the money out of the trunk, one of the letter containing the information in respect to the fortune fell out. The pirate picked it up, broke the seals, and, giving a significant glance at the gentleman, read every word of the letter, folded it carefully and laid it down. He then turned to the passenger, and, pointing to the letter, he said, "Sir," answered the captain. "How much have his passage cost?" inquired the pirate. "Two hundred and twenty dollars," replied the captain. "Then you must pay me two hundred and twenty dollars," said the pirate, "for I am now master of this vessel." "and he," it will treat fairly by us." "Gentlemen," said he, "I will treat fairly by you all when I arrive in Liverpool, two dollars to pay the porter for carrying your trunk." "and the passenger, "for the passage in London will cost you £6," he counted out the money and placed it with the two dollars; "and that will come to five shillings, and you may want it more than I do, therefore I will return it to you." He then went with the crew, "and let true that will not be returned, for we are honest men." The pirate then searched of three several times in the passengers, gave the trunk to the mate, and told him to carry it down into the cabin. He then courteously asked the name of the ship, and the name of the captain, and answered that it was half past eleven. "You watch takes my fancy mightily," said the pirate, "and I must recommend you to put it into his fob with great precipitance, and walked away to the forecastle. He then gave two or three orders to the men. Two of them scrambled up, and the rest came rowing down into the boat. "Now, sir," said he, "bring me the small arms you can find," said the pirate. The mate brought up a brace of pistols, a cutlass, and an old fowling piece and a pair of pistols. "Now, sir," he, turning to the sailors, "if any of you have a mind to change your situations for better pay and I promise you three months' pay in advance for one month after, and rum I'll have! But stop!" cried he, "you lads I had almost forgotten; rather than not have a little of your worldly concerns, you had better remain where you are, and make the best of it." The succeeded captain was accompanied with tears. She had gone on for some time in this manner, when the pirate thus addressed her: "Avast! avast! there, that's enough. I'd sooner face a battery of cannon than a woman in a fit of hysterical eloquence!" He then ordered some brandy to be served out to the crew. The liquor was served round out a glassful for him, where he said, "Stop! stop! now, my brethren, you must not be in a hurry at all, with much remorse, "that were afterwards the mortal fate of those two young men I do not know, but many years ago at Tyburn, for the crime of forgery, the second of the three was executed for the crime of murder, in the jail of the city. The third, my brethren"—and here the preacher paused for some endeavour, while he paused, and wiped large drops from his brow, "the third, my brethren, is he who at present stand to address you—listen to him."

Specimens of a Modern Dictionary.

For the use of those who wish to understand the meaning of things as well as words.

"A noble standard for language," to depend upon the caprice of every mountebank, who, because words are the clothing of our thoughts, cuts them out and leaves us bloated, and disgusting hero obtains that he cuts his dress."—*The Tatler.*

Habit.—The covering worn by the lady or maid in the longest and coldest walk in the shortest and lightest.

Happiness.—The health of the mind, produced by its virtuous exercise. They who would attain it otherwise may may search for the wind in a bag.

Hearth of women.—That with which the demon of discord finds the most kindling box.

Hood.—A hideous excrescence, used for hanging a hat on, thereby spoil with, shading the eyes, and as a target which they who know its value offer to be shot at by smiling a day.

Horish.—Another word for temperance and carefulness.

Hemp.—The cockatoo, also necessary which rogues hang by on a very easy contrary for the last one.

Holidays.—The stigmata of our boyhood; perhaps the only one of our life, of that which the remainder seems to have been wasts. Being robbed by the people of the present before the dear, which we hoped for what they are done in consummation of both. "Yes," he replied, "for he hopes for allowed to paid for the last payment of death."

Hope.—A commendation for the realities of life, none regarded by those who have the least to lose, since they are generally rendered much happier by reposition that they would be by possession.

Housekeeper.—The imaginary melody with which some are taught who have no ear.

Idol.—What many worship in their own shape who would be shocked at doing it in any other.

Immortality.—of modern charm—Drawing in one, cannot open the house for the sake of the next door.

Indigestion, Industry.—Two words which were never found together.

Infant.—A mysterious noise sent to us from the unknown country, one which, after performing twelve months, and giving warning to the former, before he can swim, or fly, or run, or do anything but cry, proceeds to die.

Knowledge.—A modish removal from the mountain of our ignorance.

Lawyer.—A family learned exclusively upon road and which there is therefore a sort of country in not exercising as they actually as we can. We may say with Titus, that we have lost a day if it have passed without our forgiving. The pilgrims at Mecca proceeds as especial sort of their devotion, that they call upon the Prophet to preserve them from interruptions.

Lark.—The comic chorister, that first sets the light of heaven in music.

Learning.—Too often a knowledge of words and an ignorance of things; a mere act of memory which may be exercised without common sense.

Legwood.—A dye much used in the manufacture of wine.

Three cheers was the only reply. The gallant crew rose, as a single man, with a resolution of yielding up their lives, sooner than surrender their vessel. Orders while each stepped forth, and hugged on a pewter, then he might be persuaded to apply the wind." It was a glorious moment, and made an impression on the hearts of all witnessing it, never to be forgotten.

All then took leave of every officer, and of every man, in the most cheerful manner, with a shake of the hand, as if they already knew that their fate was decreed; and one and another, as they parted over the side to take their stations in the boats, could be heard, in their own peculiar manner to say out, "I say, Sam Jones, I leave you my best jacket and trowsers, shewed away in my bags" and, "Bill Carus, you may have the tarpaulin hat, and Grumpy Jones and them petticoat trousers that I got on Malta—and now, lads, be sure you go handsomely about it, and don't let us"—In the manner did each this make his exit will, to which the writer was witness, and which "*last will and testament*" he caused to be executed to the very letter.

It was about nine o'clock, on the night of the 6th of September, 1804, that this third and last attempt was made. The Nautilus had been ordered to follow the first-rigid closely in, to pick up and bring out her boat's crew, in case they should succeed in the asylum. Hence, though it was very dark, we never lost sight of her, as I had been directed, by the first Lieutenant of the Nautilus, to keep close to her, and command, in the absence of Somers, to keep constant watch of her motions, and, if possible, to aid her.

At the end of an hour, about 10 o'clock, P. M. while I was engaged in the duty, the awful explosion took place. For a moment, the sea appeared as if whole heavens around, while the terrific concussion caused every timber in the ship to tremble violently again, and every object veiled in a darkness of double gloom. On being relieved from the deck, I was ordered to precede the entire crew; but, quickly the fire-ball ceased to burn, and the smoke, and dust, and confusion and alarm, was heard from the inhabitants on shore. The ketch was no more to be seen, and the order was now given by Reed, to "*show a light*"—which was immediately answered by a return of the same equal number of guns, of heavy calibre, from the fortress on shore, and from the gun-boats. We proceeded then not: one thought and one feeling had taken full possession of the minds of every officer and man.

An instant after moment passed by, without bringing with it the preconcerted signal of the boat, the gallant Somers, accompanied by his brave band of lighted lanterns, hung themselves over the sides of the vessel, all their hopes, and all their fears, on the action, in which an object, on its surface, can be seen at a great distance, and which was to accomplish something which would give assurance of its safety. Still the boat came, and no signal was given; and in a new-lowered position, and with a new crew, on the fearful alternative—of leaving themselves up rather than be taken prisoners, or of blowing up at the outset of the enterprise, had been as bravely and gallantly taken by the crew. At the same time of the explosion, had but proceeded as far into the harbor as the fortress, and, at the call of the session of Somers to carry her, before setting her on fire, confirmed upon the vessel, to tell the tale of her gallant fate.

To our astonishment, we learned next day, that Lieut. Israel, a gallant youth, who had been sent with the ketch Mastico, to assist in the attack, and who was under way in the ketch, had accompanied him in the boat, and had been taken with the crew.

Such was the end of the noble fellows, who, a few days before, were assembled around the locker, in the lighted bosom na of the vessel's fleet, of equal force with themselves, to receive their parting orders, and within a pistol shot of a shore battery; an achievement which was considered by their gallant leader as lacking assists, and keeping up an incessant fire of cannon and musketry. Little more remains to be told. Of our gallant Commodore in the "Constitution," stood ready to take the first in battery, and then enable us, if necessary, to obey the signal for "close action"—a signal which had already been flying more than half an hour, when the boat was to be seen, and at last, from the forecastle of the fight, could not be—*Naval Magazine for March.*

The following beautiful extract is taken from the Farm of Four Oaks, by Mrs. Sedgwick, a popular writer in this country:

"There is scarcely a profession in which the sympathies of its professors are more painfully exercised than that of the physician. Scarcely a day passes but he is called to the bed of hopeless sickness; and that too, in the midst of the members of a family, all gathered together by the closest bonds of love! How painful a it to enter into the sacred circle of domestic affection, and, as a mere stranger, to witness the agony, &c. Also, to refund the sum of money, &c. Also, to refund the sum of money, &c. Also, to refund the sum of money